



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
10 August 1990

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Cameroon

* Liberalization Includes Free Press, Movement

90AF0427A Paris LE MONDE in French
30 Jun 90 p 3

[Article from Agence France-Presse: "President Biya Announces Liberalization Measures"]

[Text] On Thursday, 28 June, at the congress of the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People (RDPC, the party in power) in Yaounde, President Paul Biya announced measures whose aim was the liberalization of the country's political life.

The head of state predicted that emergency laws (1962 subversion ordinances) would be abolished, the 1967 law on political associations would be revised "in a more liberal direction," freedom of the press would be strengthened (which could lead to the disappearance of censorship), a commission on human rights would be created, and there would be an end to restrictions on the free movement of Cameroonians (presumably meaning exit visas to leave the country would be eliminated).

Alluding to the possible introduction of a multiparty political system in Cameroon, he stated: "Our party is strong to be sure, but it must prepare to face possible competition." Although the constitution authorizes the formation of several political parties, the law concerning the creation of associations has thus far allowed the government in power to prevent the creation of a party other than that of the government.

Furthermore, on Thursday independent journalists and news photographers published a memorandum in which they "demanded the out and out lifting" of censorship and condemned those threats that "turn into a wave of arrests, harassments, and arbitrary detentions" to which they said they had been subjected. At the present time there are about ten independent newspapers that appear regularly. In addition, the private media have called for the same treatment accorded the government media with regard to access to information, subventions, and production and broadcast facilities, the memorandum indicated.

Chad

President Habre, Delegation Return From Zaire

AB0808195490 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 6 Aug 90

[Excerpts] The president of the republic has just returned to Ndjamena from Goma, Zaire where he had a friendly working visit for a few hours at the invitation of President Mobutu Sese Seko. They held a lengthy discussion on bilateral cooperation and international issues. Moussa Dago of Radio Chad followed the president on his trip to Goma and reports:

[Dabo] Yes, the president of the republic has just ended a short visit to Zaire, specifically to Goma, the provincial capital of Nord Kivu in northern Zaire nearly 2,000 km southwest of the capital, Kinshasa. Immediately after his arrival, El Haj Hissein Habre and Mobutu Sese Seko went to the Zairian head of state's private residence where they began private talks. Their discussions did not take place in a hall but under the open sky at the gardens of the residence. The two statesmen sat side by side on a canopy under a parasol just a few steps from the immense and magnificent Lake Kivu.

The talks, which lasted about three hours, were interrupted with a luncheon and extended for a few minutes to include Gouara Lassou, Chadian minister of agriculture and executive secretary of the National Union of Independence and Revolution [UNIR] Central Committee, and the Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs, Mr. Mushobekwa.

For details on what was discussed at these talks, let's listen to the press conference given by the two heads of state after their private talks. First, President Hissein Habre who speaks about the significance of this meeting, and then President Mobutu who gives his assessment of the Chad-Libyan conflict and the political developments in our country.

[Begin recording] [Habre] My visit is part of the brotherly cooperation and friendship between Chad and Zaire and between my brother, President Mobutu, and myself. Thus, it is necessary from time to time to meet and exchange views on issues of common interest, bilateral, African, or international issues. [passage omitted]

[Dago] You discussed Chad-Libyan relations in particular?

[Habre] Well, although this is a current issue, it did not form the major part of our discussions.

[Dago] [Words indistinct] and a special role which the president of the Republic of Zaire within this context?

[Habre] I have told you that it was not the major topic discussed, nor was it a priority topic during our talks. However, you should understand that the founding chairman is interested in this issue because it is a problem that touches our continent and it affects, in particular, a country within our subregion. Therefore, it was one of the issues for which we need a concerted action. The efforts of [words indistinct] are necessary in order to (?arrive at a compromise). [passage omitted]

[Dago] [Words indistinct] seems to worsen following threats of aggression by Libya, as the comrade president of the Republic of Chad has just said. What are your views?

[Mobutu] [Words indistinct] but it was not the major topic [words indistinct].

[Dago] What are your views concerning the establishment of the new organs in Chad, an exercise whose last phase was the setting up of the new National Assembly?

[Mobutu] [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

Although this meeting did not center on a particular topic and no communique was issued, it was part of the regular exchange of views between the two leaders. They last met in June 1989 at Gbadolite in Zaire at an African minisummit devoted to the Angolan problem. [passage omitted]

Mr. Gouara Lassou, minister of agriculture and executive secretary of the Executive Bureau of the UNIR Central Committee; Adoum Moussa Seif, minister of information and civil orientation; Naimbaye Lossimian, minister of tourism and environment; Soro Mahamed, minister delegate to the presidency in charge of general inspection and state control; Ahmed Moussaye, permanent under secretary of the president of the republic; and Ganebang Zakado, military permanent under secretary of the president of the republic accompanied the head of state to Zaire.

Gabon

Parties Skeptical About Electoral Code

AB0908205490 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 7 Aug 90

[Text] In Gabon, it is D-Day minus one for the official opening of the electoral campaign. The point is to mobilize voters for the first legislative elections since restoring the multiparty system in the country. The last cabinet meeting had decided that these elections would be held on 9 September for the first round and 23 September for the second. The electoral campaign was to take place from 8 August to 8 September, while the deadline for submitting candidacy papers was set for midnight 24 August. What is the atmosphere in the various party leadership circles Jean-Claude Mendome?

[Mendome] Indeed, starting tomorrow, Gabon was to be turned into a huge electoral field. Any political group would have had the opportunity to express its ideas and go to voters who have been expecting well organized and convincing speeches and political programs from them. The last cabinet meeting prepared the field for these upcoming elections by presenting the various bills aimed at strengthening multiparty democracy in the country, while providing it with the means to be fully operational.

Thus, the rules of the game were—so to say—set, but on the eve of the official opening of the electoral campaign, various reactions have been observed. The Gabonese Party for Progress wishes to see the August deadline extended so that voters can complete their registration. This party is also concerned about the electoral code,

which has just been transmitted to the Monitoring Committee at the recommendation of the national conference. This body has not yet even examined it. The leader of the Gabonese Socialist Party, General (Simon Minguonmatome), had said that since the electoral code has not been adopted by the National Assembly and the provisions are not yet known, obviously it could not be implemented before it was promulgated.

The Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party, the former single party, also has some reservations on adopting a decree to implement a bill that the National Assembly has not yet approved and on the absence of legislation regulating and providing for the allocation of seats or electoral districts.

As we can see, a few hours before the official opening of the electoral campaign, there are some reservations. Are they going to jeopardize the opening of the campaign? For the time being, Gabonese find themselves in a wait-and-see position, even though a few parties have said that they will be running for elections in a relatively dispassionate atmosphere.

Zaire

Government Condemns Iraqi Intervention in Kuwait

AB0908155690 Paris AFP in French 1430 GMT
9 Aug 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Aug (AFP)—The Zairian Government headed by Professor Lunda Bululu has condemned the Iraqi intervention in Kuwait, the press in Kinshasa announced today in a short communique. Also, it was learned from diplomatic sources in the Zairian capital that the United States requested Zaire's support at the United Nations Security Council meeting to discuss the Saudi authorities' call for intervention by a multinational force in Saudi Arabia. Zaire is a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Mobutu Holds Discussions With Chad's Habre

AB0808135590 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0820 GMT
6 Aug 90

[Text] Goma, 6 Aug (AZAP)—Yesterday, the Chadian head of state, Hissein Habre, paid a few hours' visit to Goma, in North Kivu Province, where he held discussions with his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The discussions were later extended to the ministers. These discussions were in line with the regular relations between the two heads of state, the Chadian president told the press.

The Chad-Libya problem was also discussed by the two presidents. In this connection, Mr. Habre confirmed that Libyan troops were being concentrated in Darfur Province (north of Chad).

Hissein Habre, who arrived at Goma at 1405, left the capital of North Kivu Province at 1700 for his country.

Kenya

* Church, KANU Square Off on Multipartyism

90AF0412A Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW
in English 6 Jul 90 pp 4-7

[Text] Kenyans are no longer debating the merits and demerits of the multiparty system of government. By the time President Moi called for an end to the debate last month, both sides had exhausted their arguments. Still, the political temperatures raised by the debate have yet to subside. This week, the government warned that it has not licensed any public meeting in Nairobi on Saturday this week following widespread rumours that multiparty advocates. Messrs Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia will address the public at the Kamukunji grounds in defiance of government orders (see separate story). And then there is the proliferation of music cassettes bearing political messages which the government has described as subversive. While the government has categorically stated that it will stick to the single-party system, some reforms may be on the way following the formation of a 10-man Kanu [Kenya African National Union] committee to review the party's electoral process and the expulsion rule. But, despite Kanu's indications that it is willing to make some concessions, call for wider reforms have persisted and these have come mainly from church leaders.

During the multiparty debate, the church was somewhat overshadowed by the politicians and lawyers, who were in the forefront of the campaign for change. Whereas the multiparty advocates were asking for nothing less than a constitutional change that would allow for other parties, the church has leant more towards the idea of reforming Kanu instead. But the extent to which the churches are seeking reform has not made them any more popular with Kanu leaders. The pastoral letter issued by the 18 Catholic Bishops of Kenya two weeks ago was dismissed by Kanu headquarters, for instance, and a call by the head of the Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK), Archbishop Manasses Kuria, that Kanu should be overhauled was sharply criticised by politicians. It is the church that has now taken the lead in demanding change and over the past month Kuria seems to have taken over from Matiba and Rubia as the most vocal critic of the political situation in Kenya. Yet, despite the fact that CPK bishops have a reputation for locking horns with politicians over various issues, Kuria's outspokenness is somewhat out of character; that role has in the past been the preserve of Bishops Henry Okullu of Maseno South, David Gitari of Mt Kenya East and Alexander Muge of Eldoret. In 1988 and 1989, when doing battle with politicians was the rule rather than the exception for the bishops, they also took swipes at Kuria, when they felt he was turning a blind eye to the need to expose political and social evils. In recent weeks, however, Kuria's Sunday sermons have been heavily political and he has become a regular fixture on the front page of Monday newspapers.

Kuria was at his combative best when he delivered a thanksgiving sermon at the All Saints Cathedral in Nairobi

last Friday. "Kenyans are crying out for justice perhaps more than ever before," he said as he decried the fact that Kanu has changed its mind about holding a national "Kenya we Want" conference. And, in apparent reference to the fact that Kanu has chosen members of the review committee from among its ranks, the archbishop said that what was needed was an independent commission to overhaul Kanu and national election procedures. "No man can be his own judge," he said, adding that the refusal by Kanu to hold the conference had created a stalemate which had precipitated a crisis where harassment and use of force by security personnel could lead to uncontrollable violence. The remarks were in keeping with the spirit of Kuria's recent utterances, including his contention a month ago that the political trends were so worrying that the country was headed for the ditch.

Two days later, however, Kuria had toned down somewhat. On Sunday, he told the press hopes were now high that Kenya was headed for a bright political future following assurances that the Kanu review committee would welcome the public's views about reforms. Kuria said he himself would appear before the committee.

At the same time, however, Muge and four other clergymen issued a statement refuting a STANDARD report attributed to Kuria to the effect that it was the CPK provincial synod that had called for an overhaul of Kanu. The synod, they said, had not met so as to make such a recommendation, and, according to Muge, Kuria had confirmed that the attribution of the story "was the paper's own fabrication." It is curious that Kuria did not find it necessary to correct that impression himself. The incident also underlined the fact that Muge no longer enjoys the same relationship he used to have with the press during the fire-eating days. When Muge was a thorn in the flesh of politicians courtesy of his controversial sermons, he was almost assured of front page treatment in the newspapers but not so since he toned down his criticisms. That status now belongs to the more combative Kuria and Muge's statement denying that the synod had spoken was pushed to the inside pages.

As Kuria was seemingly modifying his stance, Kanu's secretary-general Mr Joseph Kamotho, was replying to the pastoral letter of the Catholic bishops. The letter was released after Kanu had formed the review committee and even though it addressed itself to the weaknesses of the electoral system, which is one of the terms of reference of the committee, it offered a critique of other national issues and proposed that a national conference, in the form earlier suggested by Kanu, would be a positive way of reaching solutions to the problems in the country. These problems, according to the bishops included social vices such as corruption, forced Harambee contributions, and the widening gap between the rich and the poor and the plight of small scale farmers. The thrust of Kamotho's response was that the pastoral letter was unnecessary in that it cited problems which the government and Kanu are already dealing with. Kamotho was particularly critical of what he saw as an implication that the government condoned evil in

society. He said that Kanu does not condone forced Harambees as is evidenced by President Moi's numerous statements on the subject. As for corruption, Kamotho pointed out that the president had only recently announced the formation of special courts to deal with instances of corruption and drugs. On the widening gap between the rich and the poor, Kamotho's response was that the views expressed by the bishops were "In absolute harmony with Kanu's outlook, policy guidelines and projections."

The proposal which Kamotho objected the most vehemently was that regarding the need for a national conference. He repeated his earlier statement that the need for such a conference had been overtaken by events. The huge public rallies that were addressed by President Moi and the "free discussion," he said, had already achieved much more than any referendum or conference that would be attended by only a few people. During the public rallies, Kamotho said, Kenyans had expressed their total support for the president and the sole party. "In any case, what has Kuria and his bishops not said in the last 3 months that they will be required to sit in a hall and say again."

The Catholic bishops have yet to respond to Kamotho's rejoinder, but their views may be reflected in the remarks of a Thika Catholic priest, Father Ndikaru wa Teresia, who accused Kamotho of trying to brush aside important issues raised by the churchmen. Also the pastoral letter prompted Catholic priests in different parts of the country to explain its contents to their congregations in such a manner as to suggest that the Catholic church is unlikely to be impressed by Kamotho's response. The bishop of the Murang'a Catholic diocese, the Rev Peter Njenga, told his congregation that the constitutional fights to the freedom of expression had been flouted in the country and instructed the pastors in his diocese to interpret the pastoral letter in Kikuyu and make it available to their congregations. Father Christie Burke of the St Paul's Catholic chapel in Nairobi told his congregation that it was dangerous for Kanu to believe that there is nothing wrong with it because such an attitude made it difficult for the party to correct itself or be corrected, a situation that could later explode into chaos. In Nyeri, Father James Kihara led his congregation in praying for the bishops so they may gain courage to write more letters.

Even though the views expressed by the Catholic church are not anything new, it was an additional voice to the chorus of those putting pressure on Kanu to reform itself. In theory, however, such pressure should not represent a problem to either party, given that Kanu has already declared that it is open to any suggestions. But judging from recent statements from both party and church leaders, finding common ground will not be easy in view of the fact that the churchmen would like the reforms to cover a wide variety of issues while the party has decided that the review committee will deal with only two issues, the electoral system and party expulsions. In his Tuesday statement, President Moi warned that Kanu's decision to appoint a review committee

should not be misunderstood as a sign of weakness. The decision, he said, was a concrete example of the responsiveness of the party to the wishes of the people as freely expressed during the multi-party debate. "But it would appear that it is being interpreted in some misguided quarters as some kind of weakness on the part of Kanu or on the part of the state." The president reiterated, however, that the committee is desirous of receiving suggestions and recommendations regarding its work and he expressed the hope that in the not too distant future, the issues of electoral and disciplinary procedures will be resolved to everyone's satisfaction. But while elections and discipline are important issues, the president said they are not the only, not the most important issues, that face the nation. He urged Kenyans to continue giving serious thought to other long term challenges which will persist even after the party electoral and disciplinary procedures have been resolved. These challenges, he said, include such problems as the high population increase, the employment situation and economic and environmental challenges.

The committee has already started its work and the president said that it will soon be announcing its timetable and procedures or reviewing various aspects of the electoral and disciplinary procedures. In dealing with electoral procedures, the most contentious issue that the committee will be handling is the queuing system and, in particular, the provision that allows a candidate who gets 70 percent of the votes to be declared elected unopposed. The system has come under heavy attack ever since it was introduced and has, in fact, been a major talking point of the multi-party advocates who have singled it out as a glaring testimony of the weaknesses of Kanu. The main argument against the provision is that it disenfranchises non-party members. The calls to do away with the system have not come only from multi-party but from within the party itself, including from the minister for livestock development, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, who said in May that the system should be scrapped. The committee will be faced with the option of either recommending that the system be scrapped altogether or to raise the percentage that is required for one to be declared unopposed. Raising the percentage will, however, not eliminate the fact that the system denies non-Kanu members an opportunity to participate in elections once a candidate is declared elected at the nominations.

Changing election rules will not necessarily eliminate the other major election complaint—rigging of elections. The rules governing the queuing system, or instance, are very clear and almost foolproof. But complaints about rigging still arise mainly because Kanu has failed to stick to his own rules. For example, queuing rules state that the counting during queuing should be conducted by the returning officer together with the agents of all candidates. The results certificate should be countersigned by all agents, each of whom is supplied with a copy of the certificate. During the recent parliamentary by-elections in Nyeri Town, Emuhaya and Nakuru North, President Moi directed that the returning officers go even further and announce the results on the spot at each polling

siation. All these rules have been widely flouted, however, and the most common complaint has come from candidates who say that the figures collected by their agents are deflated or attributed to other candidates when the overall results are announced. In this respect, the challenge to the committee is to find ways and means of translating the party's commitment to fair elections into practical terms, which is a major challenge given that some government returning officers have proved to be no less biased than the politicians themselves.

Equally critical is the expulsion issue. Kanu critics say that in a one-party state, an expelled member is denied his right to exercise his political rights. Expulsions, it has been argued have also been used by politicians to get rid of their rivals on flimsy grounds and the existence of the provision curtails freedom in the sense that a politician may not express his views freely for fear of expulsion. In theory, doing away with expulsions would eliminate these fears and give politicians the freedom to speak their minds on various issues. But in doing away with expulsion, the committee would have to deal with the question of how the party is to deal with people whose continued membership is no longer tenable. It would mean that the party cannot get rid of, say, a member who is proved to be involved in subversive activities.

As the recommendations of the committee are eagerly awaited, the multiparty debate took a new turn this week when the party-owned KENYA TIMES newspaper published a front page commentary by its editor-in-chief Mr Philip Ochieng', on the role of the Kikuyu tribe in Kenyan politics and the multiparty debate in particular. Entitled "In Defence of Kikuyu People," the Ochieng' commentary stated that 90 percent of the multiparty advocates were Kikuyu but pointed out that they did not, however, represent the feelings of the majority of the Kikuyu community. The article was received with dismay by two Nairobi lawyers, Mr Gitobu Imanyara and Mr Rumba Kinuthia, who described Ochieng's piece as a "diabolically inspired diatribe" aimed at trying to isolate a group of Kenyans with the intention of destroying them and their careers. A former MP for Alego, Mr Luke O'ok, in a lengthy statement, accused Ochieng' of trying to reduce the national debate into a tribal conflict "very much in the spirit of divide and rule." Ochieng's views seemed set to draw further reaction as we were going to press and had the markings of becoming another burning side issue during this season of national political debate.

On Tuesday, President Daniel arap Moi issued a strongly-worded statement from State House, Nairobi, on the party, the constitution and state security in which he warned that the government will deal "with the utmost severity with any blatant attempt to undermine law and order in this country...." The president said that there have been some developments in the country in recent days "which suggest that some people wish to confuse the freedom to express their views with licence to undermine state security and or law and order." (See full statement elsewhere).

Somalia

SNM Rebels Report Clash With Army 4 Aug

EA1008093090 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 8 Aug 90

[Text] A report from the Somali National Movement (SNM) liberation forces, especially from the sixth battalion, says that the first sector of the third battalion carried out an operation at (Darira) between (Dhudub) and (Afdheer) villages along the tarred road connecting Hargeysa and Berbera on 4 August and the soldiers of the earthscurcher [President Siad Barre] suffered innumerable losses.

[Words indistinct] were burned out. A heavy duty Nissan vehicle registration number SOM350372 was burned out and eight enemy soldiers serving as shields of the regime were killed. In addition, weapons were seized from the unwilling enemy soldiers including the following: two (FA-43), two FAL [expansion unknown], one ZU, and one (Zaltizeter), and one AK rifle.

The SNM is striving to finish off the tyrannical regime that has now failed and to bring freedom to the Somali people once again.

Tanzania

Paper Supports UN Condemnation of Iraqi Action

EA0908112790 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Aug 90

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The DAILY NEWS today has an editorial expressing alarm at the turn of events in the Middle East, and especially in the Gulf. It says: When Iraq invaded Kuwait last Thursday, the UN, of which Tanzania is a faithful member, condemned the invasion, which amounts to total violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty of Kuwait and is against the norms of international law. It observes that both Iraq and Kuwait are members of the UN organization. The UN's charter binds all countries not to violate each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty and asserts the right of every nation to determine the ideology and form of government of its own choice.

The DAILY NEWS points out that medium and smaller nations like Kuwait are always vulnerable and attract big powers' protection. The case of Iraq-Kuwaiti conflict, for example, has now attracted a superpower, increasing chances of even greater armed intervention in the region. The paper says that this is a dangerous spectacle which runs counter to the aspirations of Third World countries for increased disarmament and regional demilitarization. The paper also points out other adverse results of the conflicts, which include damage to the oil trade and commerce generally. It says that in the light of these developments, armed intervention will not help, but the warring parties should be encouraged and assisted to renew the pursuit of a negotiated political situation. The DAILY NEWS sees this as the only way to reduce the tension, save human lives, and restore normal regional relations and world commerce with the Gulf.

Winnie Mandela on Armed Action Suspension

*MB0908195590 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1858 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Mrs. Winnie Mandela says the suspension of armed action by the ANC [African National Congress] is a mere strategy and it does not mean a cessation of violence. Mrs. Mandela was speaking at the National Women's Day commemoration meeting in Durban just a short while ago.

[Begin Mandela video recording] I want you to be clear that Umkhonto [we 'Sizwe—Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] has not been disbanded. To suspend military action on the part of the ANC is a strategy. It does not mean cessation of violence. That is our army, and that shall be the people's army of tomorrow. [end recording]

Gumede Criticizes Winnie Mandela Statement

*MB0908203890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2031 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 9 SAPA—Comments made by Mrs. Winnie Mandela at a National Women's Day commemoration meeting in Durban were not in keeping with the spirit of the Pretoria and Groote Schuur minutes, controversial ANC [African National Congress] and UDF [United Democratic Front] official Mr. Archie Gumede said on Thursday [9 August] night.

Mrs. Mandela is reported by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] news to have said the suspension of armed action by the ANC was a mere strategy and did not mean the cessation of violence.

Mr. Gumede said, however, he had been at the meeting and did not recall Mrs. Mandela saying violence would not cease.

"If it can be proved that she said this, then I say it is not in keeping with my understanding of the Pretoria and Groote Schuur minutes," he said.

Mr. Gumede said he had understood Mrs. Mandela as saying the suspension of armed action by the ANC did not mean an end to Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]—the military wing of the ANC. This, he said, could not be disputed.

Gumede Views Comments on Winnie Mandela Speech

*MB1008132390 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Archie Gumede has clarified his stand on a controversial speech by Winnie Mandela. The Natal UDF [United Democratic Front] president said Mandela had been misunderstood when she said that the ending of armed action was a strategy and did not mean the cessation of violence.

Gumede says what Mrs. Mandela meant was that the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing had not surrendered and had merely suspended its activities.

'Defence Family' Welcomes ANC-Government Accord

*MB1008093290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0918 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Hoedspruit Aug 10 SAPA—The "defence family" welcomed the Pretoria accord between the government and the ANC [African National Congress], the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said on Friday.

Speaking at a parade at Air Base Hoedspruit, Gen. Malan said he believed the political dispensation that could flow from the current negotiation process would be better than the one of the past.

The defence family would throw in its full weight behind the effort to create a democratic new South Africa, with stability and opportunities for people to shape their own destinies.

Gen. Malan said if the principles of the Pretoria Minute were honoured, the accord could constitute an important step towards laying a solid foundation for building a stable and safe South Africa.

Reportage Continues on Port Elizabeth Violence**'No Improvement' Seen**

*MB0908163890 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Our Port Elizabeth news staff reports that there has been no improvement in the unrest in the city's northern areas, where large-scale violence broke out on Monday [6 August].

The official death toll stands at 23, and many people are being treated for gunshot wounds and other injuries in the Livingstone Hospital.

By late this afternoon there was still a strong police and army presence in the most troubled areas. Many rioters had been arrested. Arsonists and looters have struck at many shops, homes, schools, and factories.

The police have been attacked with petrol bombs and stones.

Police Strength Increased

*MB0908180090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1739 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 9 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok has announced that police reinforcements, additional SA [South African] Defence Force members and additional air support will be deployed in the troubled areas of Port Elizabeth in an attempt to curb the violence.

Mr. Vlok called on the warring parties to end the violence and said he believed the situation should and could be resolved through negotiations.

In a statement issued to SAPA on Thursday [9 August] night, he said police would "strictly enforce law and order."

"They will seek out criminals and act relentlessly against them and all perpetrators of violence. I have informed (African National Congress [ANC] internal corps leader) Mr. Walter Sisulu as such," he added.

Mr. Vlok urged all people in the area to remain calm and to stop fighting each other.

He said Police Deputy Commissioner Lt. Gen. Mulder van Eyk had arrived in Port Elizabeth on Thursday afternoon to evaluate the situation and talk to various parties involved, after which he would report back to Mr. Vlok.

The regional commissioner of the Eastern Province, Maj. Gen. Johan Rust, had already held talks with the ANC and other organisations, including the Northern Areas Coordinating Committee (NACC) in a bid to stop the violence.

Mr. Vlok expressed his sympathy with the victims of the violence and the next of kin of those killed.

He said more than 30 people had already been killed during the past two days, and many more had been injured, including several policemen.

The destruction of property, shops, factories, schools and vehicles amounted to millions of rands, "money which South Africans (could) ill-afford to squander."

Leaders Appeal for Calm

MB0908204690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1911 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] Port Elizabeth Aug 9 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] and community leaders appealed to the people of Port Elizabeth's northern, so-called "coloured" areas to halt the looting and burning at a mass meeting in Gelvandale Stadium on Thursday [9 August] afternoon.

All four speakers at the meeting, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Vice President John Gomomo, top ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party] official Raymond Mhlaba, President of the ANC Gelvandale Branch Danny Jordaan, and SAYCO [South African Youth Congress] official Jerry Aldridge, appealed for calm and a return to normality.

A march which had been planned for Monday was called off until "the time is right."

Addressing the meeting attended by about 8,000 people, Mr. Mhlaba called on people to keep their anger in check.

"I know that you are angry. But great people, men of high integrity, display their greatness by controlling their tempers."

Mr. Mhlaba said residents should organise themselves into street committees to protect each other if their streets were attacked and to identify troublemakers.

"We have to be careful of bad elements who are using this opportunity to steal from shops," he said.

"Your organisation is planning and taking full account of what is happening. We are appealing to you to act reasonably under the circumstances.

"If you had plans to march to [as received], we say don't do so. We will tell you when the time is ripe."

Mr. Mhlaba said a march would then be organised where Port Elizabeth's mayor, Mr. John Vieira, and the Port Elizabeth City Council would be told that "their plans of separating us have failed."

He said the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, was being addressed by ANC headquarters to discipline the police.

Mr. Mhlaba said the cause of the unrest was "rotting, stinking apartheid."

"We are no longer going to be told what to do by the white man," he said.

Mr. Mhlaba also called for one city council, and said the next time any law was made, it should be made by a black man sitting side by side with a white man.

"The government must not tell us we are to be served by the Ibhayi council or the management committees," he said.

Mr. Gomomo said: "I believe that, whoever you are, if you want to raise grievances, you must be disciplined or you will lose sight of your goals.

"The people of the northern areas have raised their grievances—the whole world has heard you. But now the burning and looting must stop."

Mr. Gomomo condemned the statement by Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse in which he said there were no problems in the area before the ANC was launched there. "He wants to smear us," he said.

Mr. Gomomo said the leadership would take grievances further when the situation was calm.

Mr. Jordaan said the ANC had demanded peace and security and "we cannot violate our own position."

"The people will have to realise that it is time we clearly formulated our aims and objectives.

"In the meantime, let us not follow the road to self-destruction, but protect what we have got, what we have already won."

He called on the Northern Areas Management Committee to resign immediately and for one city council to be formed. Other demands included normalising the situation in schools and for the town clerk, Mr. P.K. Botha, to address the housing crisis.

Mr. Aldridge, although he also appealed for an end to the rioting, had a more militant message.

He said other means of expressing grievances were needed as violence was affecting the community, which needed bread and milk.

But he also said: "SAYCO (South African Youth Congress) fully supports our brothers and sisters, the violence is clearly coming from whites.

"They must withdraw immediately, we don't need them in our society.

"We are not saying to the youth they must withdraw from the battlefields. We are saying, 'let us direct our energies to the enemy, the police and the regime of Pretoria'."

Situation 'Calming Down'

*MB1008095090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0914 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Aug 10 SAPA—There were positive signs that the situation was calming down in the Port Elizabeth's northern areas late on Thursday night, observers said on Friday.

Police, reinforced by army staff, patrolled the riot-torn townships where 33 people had died.

"More men and more vehicles have been brought in," the acting commissioner of police, Lt. Gen. Mulder van Eyck, said at a press conference in Port Elizabeth late Thursday night. He flew into Port Elizabeth at 5 pm and toured the townships.

"The police and the Army are now involved. We are patrolling the areas, seeing what can be done to restore normality.

"I have had different talks with business people, the Midland Chamber of Industries, residents and community leaders in an effort to get people to cooperate with us to help get the people back to work and the children back to school."

He said he had the promise of all the community leaders that they would do what they could to create stability and he expected the unrest would be over at the weekend.

In the past three to four days 160 people were arrested for offences such as housebreaking, arson and looting.

The police would be looking at videos and tracing and arresting looters and arsonists. It was evident that the criminal element was heavily involved.

No policemen were killed. Several people died of gunshot wounds from weapons not in use by the police, but autopsies would make this clear.

Asked if he had put his finger on the real cause of the trouble, he said residents told him the causes were the high rental of homes, the lack of proper water supply, lack of facilities, and the inadequate schools. These had been problems for a long time.

There was no sign of ulterior political motives in the unrest. No mention had been made to him of dissatisfaction with the Labour Party and its leader, Rev. Allan Hendrickse.

Port Elizabeth Now 'Calm'

*MB1008113290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1057 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Aug 10 SAPA—An uneasy calm prevailed in Port Elizabeth's [PE] riot-torn northern areas on Friday as police drafted in reinforcements to stamp out he looting, arson and lawlessness that has claimed 42 lives and devastated the area in the last four days.

Although the lawlessness had resulted in more looting overnight in Rosedale Township, Uitenhage—where arsonists plundered and burnt a supermarket, several shops and a car—police were confident they could restore order before the weekend.

So far, 40 people have died in the Port Elizabeth area and two in Uitenhage. Some 220 arrests have been made in connection with 20 cases of arson and looting.

In Rosedale, a fire bomb was thrown at a police vehicle on Thursday night and five arrests were made.

The situation is "pretty much calmer" than Thursday, Maj. Bill Dennis, Eastern Cape Police liaison officer, said on Friday.

Barricades had been lifted in the troubled areas by residents themselves, who had also mounted an armed guard over their neighborhoods. Groups did not form on Friday morning as they had each day this week and incidents of lawlessness were more infrequent.

Maj. Dennis said it had now become clear that the criminal element had taken over as early as Monday the protest originally mounted against rent increases and education problems.

But he said "it would appear the situation is under control, but we cannot say if it will flare up again or what is going to happen."

"There were more incidents of looting and burning last night, but at the moment we can't tell how many or what happened."

Maj. Dennis said the situation in Rosedale, Uitenhage, where lawlessness broke out on Thursday, was not serious.

Sporadic incidents of looting and burning were occurring and five people were injured after attempting to loot a shop.

They were being treated under police guard at a hospital in Uitenhage.

Maj. Dennis said more policemen and vehicles had been deployed from other centers to help quell the looting and violence.

He would, however, not disclose how many men or vehicles had been deployed or where they were coming from.

He said the troops in Port Elizabeth had been deployed to assist police in the northern areas.

Policemen were working 12-hour shifts to cope with the rampaging mobs, he said.

On Thursday night, police could see there were "positive signs" that the situation was calming down in the PE northern areas as the police, reinforced by army staff, patrolled the townships.

"More men and more vehicles have been brought in," the acting commissioner of police, Lt-Gen Mulder van Eyck, confirmed at a press conference late Thursday. He had earlier flown into Port Elizabeth and toured the townships.

"The police and the Army are now involved. We are patrolling the areas, seeing what can be done to restore normality.

"I have had talks with business people, the Midland Chamber of Industries, residents and community leaders in an effort to get people to cooperate to get back to work and the children back to school."

Gen. Van Eyck said all the community leaders had promised that they would do what they could to "create stability," and he expected the unrest would be over at the weekend.

In the past three to four days, 220 people were arrested for offenses such as housebreaking, arson and looting.

The police would be looking at videos to trace and arrest looters and arsonists.

It was evident that "the criminal element was heavily involved."

No policemen were killed. Several people died of gunshot wounds from "weapons not used by the police," but autopsies would make this clear.

A fresh assessment would be made on Friday afternoon, Gen. Van Eyck said.

It was not the presence of the police that provoked the unrest. On the contrary, residents had had enough of the criminal element and he was told there were not enough policemen in the townships.

Asked if he was satisfied that the attitude of the Security Forces was not contributing to the violence, Gen. Van Eyck said: "We are there to protect life and property, to avert attacks on shops and people."

Asked why policemen allegedly stayed clear of unrest incidents, Gen. Van Eyck replied that "in certain circumstances individual policemen did what was possible in what the circumstances dictated."

Asked if he could put his finger on the real cause of the trouble, he said residents told him the causes were the high rentals for homes, the lack of proper water supply, lack of facilities and the inadequate schools.

The residents had been "carrying these problems with them for a long time."

There was no sign of ulterior political motives in the unrest. No mention had been made to him of dissatisfaction with the Labour Party and its leader, the Rev. Allan Hendrickse.

'More Deaths Expected'

*MB0908181990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1808 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Aug 9 SAPA—More deaths are expected in the strife-torn northern, so-called "coloured" suburbs of Port Elizabeth [PE] while the rioting and looting continues despite calls from the African National Congress [ANC] for peace.

The police said on Thursday [9 August] night that 33 people had died up until Thursday.

"Our people are there handling the situation," said Mr. Govan Mbeki, ANC and South African Communist Party executive leader. "We hope that, with the co-operation of the police, the situation should be under control."

Mr. Mbeki said he expected the ANC to have stabilised the townships by late Thursday when marshalls would be deployed to talk to people in the area.

He stressed the importance of the police holding their fire. "The police have got to desist from shooting.

"On Wednesday night the people were beginning to listen to the ANC, but with the police shooting, it was difficult to control them. If only the police would hold back their fire," he said.

A spokesman for the Lutheran Church's field hospital said volunteers had treated 30 people by 4 pm Thursday. He could not say how many more had been treated at three other field hospitals.

"We're seeing birdshot, buckshot and injuries from live ammunition. The problem is that live ammunition is being used by the SAP [South African Police] and civilians. The situation is bad. There's virtual anarchy in the townships."

The spokesman said the more serious injuries were transported to Livingstone Hospital in private transport. "The vehicles are clearly marked as being first aid," he said.

No ambulances were allowed into the area where at least 33 people have died since Monday.

The South African Police public relations officer, Maj. Bill Dennis, when asked how one could be sure that there were not more deaths, he replied: "You've got to take my word for it."

Maj. Dennis said hospitals notified police when they had bodies which had died of unnatural causes. "We get the bodies from hospitals and so on and post-mortems will be held (once the bodies have been identified)."

The number of people wounded during this period is not yet known, but the casualty department of the Livingstone Hospital is reported to resemble a "war zone."

Maj. Dennis said by early Thursday 32 shops, six houses, two factories, a church and three schools had been looted and gutted. Damage is estimated to run into millions of rand.

He said the vehicles of policemen trying to restore law and order in the townships were attacked with petrol bombs and stones on 66 occasions. A total of 41 police vehicles were seriously damaged, and seven private vehicles were totally destroyed.

Ninety arrests were made—all on charges of arson, public violence, plundering and looting.

He said it was not possible to say how many died as a result of police action or from shopkeepers protecting their property.

"A lot of businessmen guarded their property during Wednesday night and fired like mad at looters throughout the night. It is not known yet how many people were killed in this manner, and how many were wounded.

"A lot of people run away when wounded. Some disappear, others go to hospital by themselves, and others seek treatment elsewhere."

A spokesman for the PE fire department said several of its appliances were sent to the northern areas yesterday to extinguish burning shops and tires which had been set alight in the streets.

Police patrolled the area on Thursday, mainly to protect people and property that have been threatened with violence.

While factories were deserted on Thursday, the president of the Midland Chamber of Industries, Mr. B.S. Rayner, said: "The needless loss of lives and destruction of property is an unnecessary and unacceptable state of affairs that must be resolved as a matter of urgency."

In a press release, he stated the chamber had accepted the role of facilitator "with a view to discussing way of

addressing the issues with all the parties concerned and restoring normality as a matter of utmost urgency."

De Klerk Discusses Government's Reform Efforts

MB0908144190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1426 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria August 9 SAPA—A banner reading "Knock 'Em Dead F.W." in big red letters welcomed State President F.W. de Klerk at the University of Pretoria on Thursday [9 August] afternoon, while right-wing students chanted "Treurnicht vir [for] president."

More than 5,000 Tukkies [University of Pretoria students] came to listen to Mr. de Klerk, who was invited by the forum committee of the students' representative council to speak on the main campus.

The president told the students violence, excessive protest and disruption in the country had to end and "I believe that the agreement of August 6 will contribute towards this."

Thousands chanted "FW, FW, FW" as he spoke.

"The government has not suddenly embraced the philosophy of the ANC [African National Congress] or any other party or movement. We are still as anticommunistic as ever," he said to cheers.

The government was also not "selling out" to the detriment of whites and the Christian faith.

"The government is prepared to share the power in South Africa reasonably, but not to hand it over and then... disappear from the scene," the president said.

Mr. de Klerk said the government was in favour of negotiations, but would not agree to any new constitution that would disregard the rights of whites or any other group.

It was the least of government's plans to hand over minorities to oppression and suppression, Mr. de Klerk said.

Any new constitution had to be approved by the current Parliament and the white voters.

While Mr. de Klerk addressed the students, he was continually interrupted by right-wing students, who waved several flags, including the Vierkleur (Boer republics'), and burst into patriotic Afrikaner anthems.

"If our opponents want to disclose their bad manners, they must not do so under the Vierkleur," he told the right-wing students, who were led by Mr. Christiaan van der Merwe, son of a CP [Conservative Party] MP.

Some of the Tuks students told SAPA that although the students were initially hesitant about Mr de Klerk's changes, the NP [National Party] element was now much stronger than the CP-aligned groups on the campus.

Mr. de Klerk further stated the government would be a forceful instrument in maintaining values and standards for this and future generations.

He said white safety, freedom and prosperity could not be reconciled with injustices against other races.

"I cannot accept that the Afrikaner on purpose wants to build his future on injustice."

The disregard of the permanence and citizenship of black South Africans, who were born here and did not want to be anything less than South African, was an invitation for conflict, Mr. de Klerk said.

"...Hanging onto a partition policy... is unfair and a recipe for revolution.

"The maintenance of discrimination on grounds of colour is a breeding ground for tension and revolt."

Mr. de Klerk said the disregard of other people's humanity could not be reconciled with a Christian conscience.

He said government aims were clear:

- A modern democracy based on a voice of equal value for all adult citizens;
- A constitution that would provide for the rights of minorities;
- No discrimination or domination of any kind;
- To bring about a bill of human rights;
- Equality before an independent judiciary;
- Freedom of religion;
- A healthy economy based on proven principles of private initiative and free enterprise; and
- Dynamic programmes for better education, health services, housing and socio-economic conditions for everybody.

Mr. de Klerk said within this framework a new constitution through negotiations could be achieved.

Mr. de Klerk said this would not be easy and there would be repercussions.

"But because we know that there is no alternative, we have to 'keep on working."

According to university officials the amphitheatre on the main campus can house between 3,000 and 4,000 people, but on Thursday more than 5,000 students came to listen to the state president.

President's Council Agrees on Economic Policy

*MB0908212390 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Broad consensus on economic policy for a new South Africa was reached by almost all the parties in the President's Council in Cape Town today.

Our political staff reports that although the National Party proposed an amendment to the motion tabled by the Democratic Party, the two motions had much in common.

All the parties in the council opposed nationalization as a means of redistributing wealth.

[Begin video recording] [correspondent Colleen Hendriks] Finance Minister Mr. Barend du Plessis said common ground could be reached to identify ultimate goals. In the economic field, these included maximum investment, job creation, a stable currency, and low inflation.

The minister said that the parties negotiating South Africa's future should divorce themselves from fixed ideologies and adopt a more pragmatic approach.

[Du Plessis] You have this ridiculous situation in South Africa that the right-wing parties tell you that pure apartheid is the answer. Everything must be black or white, nothing in between. Pure apartheid, total division. Total division of power; no sharing of power anywhere; total division of power is the answer.

The only problem is the National Party does not apply it properly, and on the left you have Joe Slovo saying no, no, no, socialism is the answer. The only problem is East Europe did not apply it properly [laughs]. That is the only problem.

[Hendriks] Mr. du Plessis said that the challenge lay in achieving a delicate balance between the generation of wealth and the distribution of such wealth.

Responding to an amendment by the Conservative Party which called for the abolition of black trade unions, the minister defended the rights of workers to state their point of view but cautioned that excessive demands could lead to redundancy. [end recording]

ANC's Kathrada Comments on Pretoria Minute

*MB0908063990 Johannesburg SABA in English
0615 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Krugersdorp Aug 9 SABA—The Pretoria Minute signed by the government and the ANC [African National Congress] was not a capitulation in the fight for democracy but represented the ANC's 72-year-old quest for peace in South Africa.

This on Wednesday [8 Aug] night from senior ANC official Ahmed Kathrada, who addressed a gathering of about 200 people at the Azaadville Civic Centre, near Krugersdorp.

The meeting was the first in the Indian township since the Pretoria Minute was signed earlier this week by delegations led by President F. W. de Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela.

"Since the ANC was formed in 1912, we have always sought negotiations. We only embarked on the armed struggle after the authorities refused to heed our pleas and calls for talks. During the Congress of the People in 1955—at which the

Freedom Charter was adopted—one of the first groups invited to the meeting was the Nationalist Party.

"We had also invited the United Party. And we have always said we will suspend hostilities in line with our past history," said Mr. Kathrada.

He did not see the Pretoria Minute as an abrogation of the Harare Declaration—the ANC's blueprint for pre-conditions to be met before a climate for negotiations could be created.

He said although not all the declaration's pre-conditions had been met, the ANC had decided on the suspension of hostilities as it had received firm undertakings from the government to deal with the outstanding issues.

"We want peace—that is why we accepted their undertakings," said Mr. Kathrada.

Another speaker, Mr. Cassim Saloojee, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, told the gathering that ethnic organisations such as his might still have to exist after freedom. He said a great debate about such bodies was currently underway in left-wing circles.

Kathrada: No Comment on Winnie Mandela Statement

*MB0908201990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1959 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 9 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] internal spokesman Mr. Ahmed Kathrada said on Thursday [9 August] night he was not prepared to comment on Mrs. Winnie Mandela's comment that the suspension of armed action was merely a strategy and did not mean the cessation of violence.

This quote was attributed to Mrs Mandela by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] news, who further reported she said at a National Women's Day commemoration meeting in Durban on Thursday night that Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] had not been disbanded and was still the ANC's Army.

Mr. Kathrada told SAPA he could only refer to the Pretoria minute.

"I don't like to comment on alleged statements made by individuals," he added.

ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela could not be reached for comment and ANC internal corps leader Mr Walter Sisulu was also not available.

ANC Delegation To Meet De Klerk on Natal Violence

*MB0908131690 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] A delegation of the ANC [African National Congress] is to meet the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, later this month in a fresh move to resolve the continuing violence between its supporters and those of Inkatha.

The convenor of the southern Natal region of the ANC, Mr. Patrick Lekota, said his organization had noted an offer by the NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] to mediate in the Natal conflict. However, he said that the ANC was looking at other initiatives to end the violence, including a meeting with the state president.

Earlier this week the president of Inkatha and chief minister of kwaZulu, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, welcomed the offer by the NG Kerk and urged the church to play a leading role in ending the violence in Natal.

It was reported earlier that the ANC and Inkatha had agreed to cooperate to end the violence at Kagiso on the West Rand. The peace agreement was reached after mediation by the police.

Party Leaders Criticize Government-ANC Talks

*MB0908185190 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 8 Aug 90 p 4*

[Text] The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party—HNP] and the Afrikaner Weerstandsweg [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] jointly described the government—ANC [African National Congress] talks as a further step on the road to revolution—the unleashing of "forces in the Afrikaner people which will be difficult to control."

Mr. Jaap Marais and Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, leaders of the HNP and AWB, said in a joint statement in Pretoria that the second round talks with the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] were another "shocking big installment of concessions to the ANC and SACP."

The announced agreement represented a further chipping away at the whole foundation on which law and order rested and which ensured the security of society.

It would, they said, contribute to increasing insecurity. The conclusion was inevitable that the government was increasingly endangering the Afrikaner people and their White fellow-compatriots.

The outcome of the talks was a clear victory for the Communist Party as seen in the government's announced intention to recall all laws restricting the party.

"And this is all the more amazing against the recent revelation of a communist plot to launch large-scale violence, and the fact that the party is on record at the relevant meeting of not being committed to suspend violence," they said.

The government's inability to see this was clear proof of its inability to see the realities.

"Clearly the government is committed to give in to the demands of the ANC and the SACP step by step, so bringing about a revolution in South Africa as the price to be paid to the ANC for its undertaking to abandon violence."

It was equally clear that the irreversible change to which the state president frequently referred was being brought about by increasingly applying the demands of the ANC and the SACP.

And through this, they said, laying the foundation for the subjugation of the White nation's politics, economy, and culture.

Government-ANC Talks Termed 'Disappointing'

MB0908153390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1515 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 9 SAPA—The only point conceded by the South African Government following the Pretoria meeting on Monday [6 August] was to commit itself to begin releasing political prisoners, the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] said on Thursday.

Commenting on this week's talks with the ANC [African National Congress] and the resulting Pretoria minute, AZAPO President Jerry Mosala said the outcome of the negotiations was disappointing, even if AZAPO expected nothing to come from the meeting.

He said there was no indication given by the government regarding the complete lifting of the state of emergency and there appeared to be a complicated process defining political offences.

"No commitment has been given by the government that its armed forces... will not invade and occupy the black townships as a sign of their commitment to peace," he said at a press conference in Johannesburg.

Dr. Mosala called for the liberation struggle to be intensified.

Dr. Mosala said the ANC had a democratic right to engage in any activity as long as it did not harm the activities of other components of the liberation struggle.

AZAPO was still committed to holding a consultative conference to resolve the South African problem.

"In the light of the Pretoria minute that conference has become all the more urgent. We do not believe, as things stand, the way has been cleared for negotiations to begin."

Dr. Mosala said the consultative conference should take the place of negotiations.

"Negotiations can only proceed when and if all the parties accept the concept of a constituent assembly which is the only democratic process by which a new and just constitution can be drawn up."

The Azanian Students Movement and the Azanian Youth Movement, at the same conference, said only two minutes had been produced which had undermined the resolve of liberation groups to resolve their differences.

The ANC had moved towards being more of a political party than a liberation movement which was estranging the ANC from the broad liberation structure.

Right-Wing Leader Criticises De Klerk Policies

MB0908191390 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 7 Aug 90 p 15

[Text] South African had been placed on the road of a power struggle the results of which were too calamitous to contemplate and the actions of the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, had resulted in the plans of revolutionary violence divulged recently, Boere-Vryheidsbeweging [Boer Liberation Movement—BVB] chairman, Prof. A. Swart, said yesterday.

Prof. Swart said in a statement that since February 2, South Africans had been living in a time of increasing uncertainty, and of flaring tension that had already provoked people to violence out of desperation. He said the government and in particular, Mr. de Klerk, were responsible for "unleashing the power of darkness and elevating them to the status of co-rulers", and that God had been blasphemed in statements by Mr. Joe Slovo, in which the Christian religion was equated to socialism, and Jesus Chris was claimed to be a fighter for Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

"It is now clear that President de Klerk has been placed on the back of a tiger that he cannot ride. The shocking revelation of the SACP [South African Communist Party] plot to overthrow the government, and the threat by Hani (Mr Chris Hani) of Umkhonto we Sizwe to seize control should negotiations fail, only emphasise what obvious plans the atheists have up their sleeves."

The warding off of the bloody struggle can only be brought about by acknowledgement of the rightful striving of people.

"This is why the BVB calls urgently on the government to hold discussions with acknowledged Boer spokesmen, with the aim of establishing a free Christian, republican boer national state, separate from South Africa. [no closing quotation mark as published]

Labor Party Leader Blames ANC for Violence

MB1008072490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Labor party leader, Allan Hendrickse, has blamed the ANC [African National Congress] for the violence in Port Elizabeth. Frans Kruger reports:

[Kruger] speaking after a meeting with State President F.W. de Klerk yesterday evening, Hendrickse told me the ANC was to blame for the riots. There has been initial agitation, he said, and looting and arson later got out of hand. He said he and De Klerk had agreed there was a need for more troops and police otherwise one could only hope for good sense to prevail. Meanwhile, the death toll has now reached 33 in what is now being dubbed 'Beirut in die baai' [Beirut on the bay—baai: local phrase for Port Elizabeth].

This morning's EP [Eastern Province] HERALD reports that violence is now believed to have spread to Uitenhage as well. An unknown number of the deaths and injuries have been caused by heavily armed shopkeepers trying to defend their properties against looters. The ANC has voiced concern at the liberal use of live ammunition in the situation, both by police and shopkeepers.

ANC, Inkatha To Hold Kagiso Peace Rally

*MB0908090590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0842 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 9 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha may hold a joint peace rally in battle-scarred Kagiso township, near Krugersdorp, spokesmen for the two organisations told SAPA in separate interviews on Thursday [9 Aug].

Spokesmen also said the two organisations would meet in Kagiso on Thursday to monitor the return of hostel inmates who had fled the township after fierce fighting between supporters of the two organisations earlier in the week, leaving some 15 people dead.

At the same time, attempts would be made to arrange a joint peace rally.

The rally, according to ANC convener in the area, Mr. Isaac Genu, may be held as soon as Saturday (Aug 11).

"Yes of course a joint rally is being looked into," Themba Khoza of Inkatha told SAPA by telephone.

However, Mr. Khoza added a joint rally depended on the success and implementation of a peace settlement signed between the two organisations in Kagiso on Wednesday night.

The two organisations' representatives in Kagiso also expressed the hope on Thursday their local peace agreement would set a nationwide precedent.

ANC, Inkatha, Police Establish Peace Committee

*MB0908070790 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha have decided after talks of two and one-half hours at Kagiso to work together to restore peace at the troubled West Rand town.

The discussions which were led by the police regional commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Major General Gert Erasmus, were aimed at achieving peace between the warring factions.

Thirteen people have been killed at Kagiso since Sunday [5 Aug] in fighting between Inkatha and ANC supporters. The head of the police public relations division on the Witwatersrand, Colonel Frans Malherbe, said the talks had been open and cordial.

It had been decided to set up a joint committee of the ANC, Inkatha and the police to work for peace on a continuous basis.

Police Deny Kasigo Violence Continuing

*MB0908134190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg August 9 SAPA—Police adamantly denied there was renewed fighting on Thursday [9 August] in Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, and insisted negotiations to bring peace to the troubled township were going ahead without incident Thursday afternoon.

Spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe in a telephone interview with SAPA dismissed as untrue reports that fighting had broken out once more in Kagiso, scene of clashes between supporters of Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress].

"I spoke to a patrolling team on the ground and they denied any incidents have taken place since last (Wednesday) night," he said.

Earlier in the day SAPA was telephoned by an administration employee at the Lewisham hostel who said he was "knocking off" because there was "trouble."

Attempts to contact the source subsequent to Col. Malherbe's denial were unsuccessful as a central switchboard operator at the Kagiso town council offices said there was no reply at the hostel.

Sources at the council said they had received reports that a group of men was seen running from the hostel at about the same time the administration employee telephoned SAPA.

It was not clear if the group was linked to any incidents of violence.

Police, ANC Meet on Protest Marches, Procedures

*MB0908173390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1638 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[By Francois Krige]

[Text] Cape Town Aug 9 SAPA—The first of a possible series of talks on a regional basis between the police, African National Congress [ANC] and community organisations were held in Cape Town on Thursday [9 August], police confirmed.

Senior police liaison officer Maj. Jan Calitz said the police delegation was led by the regional commissioner of police Maj. Gen. Flip Fourie, while the ANC delegation included Mr. Reggie September and Mr. Trevor Manuel.

The meeting identified problems experienced by all parties and it was agreed that working groups should be formed to liaise and sort out these problems.

Attention was given to the requirements by law to apply for permission for marches, the discretion which could be exercised by the police and the use of minimum force by police.

Specific attention was given to the unrest in the Boland and more specific the Langeberg region. Maj. Calitz said he was convinced the talks would have contributed to the easing of tension in these regions.

"The meeting served to break down the possible barriers of distrust between the different groups. If you do not talk and air your differences the distrust will not abate and all parties were given a chance to express their views, and to communicate with one another. This could be the forerunner of more meetings," he said.

He added the meeting was held in a relaxed atmosphere and that everybody dispersed on a friendly note.

National Police Liaison Issue Unrest Report

MB1008082690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0818 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 10 SAPA—Herewith is the official unrest report as released by the [South African] Police [SAP] Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

- At Bongulethu, Paarl, a group of blacks set fire to a high school.
- At Roodewal, Worcester, a group of coloureds stoned a private vehicle and injured a white woman.
- At Homestead, Kimberley, a private vehicle was extensively damaged during a petrol-bomb attack.
- At Inanda, Natal, a group of blacks stoned a police patrol, two black men were arrested.
- At Mhluzi, Middelburg, a group of blacks set fire to a caravan.
- In Johannesburg, police baton-charged a group of people who were gathering illegally. One man sustained slight injuries. Police arrested three black men.
- At Robertson, Cape, a number of police and private vehicles were damaged during stone-throwing incidents.
- At Roodewal, Worcester, a private house was damaged during a petrol-bomb attack.
- At Nyakallong, Welkom, a private vehicle was damaged during a stone-throwing incident.
- At Umgababa, Umkomaas, arsonists caused extensive damage to a private house.
- At Danganya, Umkomaas, arsonists caused extensive damage to a private house.
- At Kanana, Orkney, a group of blacks damaged a private vehicle during a stone-throwing incident.
- Incidents of unrest in the Port Elizabeth area were dealt with by the local liaison officer."

USSR Businessmen Discuss Future Cooperation

MB1008085590 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] A group of South African companies has agreed to help clean up the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear explosion in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet News Agency, TASS, says South African and Soviet business circles have discussed future cooperation once the apartheid system has been dismantled.

Recently a South African business delegation led by Trade and Industry Minister Kent Durr visited the Soviet Union underlining Soviet interest in changes in South Africa.

Government, Hungary Sign First Trade Agreement

MB1008131990 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] The first trade agreement between South Africa and Hungary was signed in Budapest this morning.

In terms of the agreement trading relations between the two countries have been normalised after the Hungarian Government had formally imposed restrictions on trade with this country.

The minister of trade, industry, and tourism, Mr. Kent Durr, signed the agreement on behalf of South Africa. The Hungarian minister of international economic relations, Mr. Bela Kadar, signed for Hungary. The two countries also reached agreement on practical measures to promote trade and economic relations.

Mr. Durr arrived in Budapest from Moscow yesterday where he had talks with Hungarian officials including the foreign minister, Dr. Geza Jeszenszky, and members of the Hungarian International Commercial Bank.

Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues

9 Aug

MB0908121790

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Call To Involve Right in Talks—"The rift in Afrikanerdom has widened, and the Conservative Party [CP] Natal Congress in Durban last weekend is the measure by which this rift can be judged," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 7 August. "According to Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, the deputy leader of the CP, 'the hour of the CP has come. It is a choice between the CP and the SACP [South African Communist Party, between democracy and Communism, between violence and the CP'." The "intemperate language used by the CP's leaders is calculated to rouse the emotions of Whites," and it is "a dangerous ploy." The government has made talks with the African

National Congress (ANC) "its main preoccupation," and the government cannot ignore the ANC but it "cannot ignore the Right either." Without the right's involvement "in mapping the future, even if the CP's views are negative, there can be no peace."

Armed Struggle Suspension Not End to Violence—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 8 August in its page 6 editorial welcomes the ANC's decision to suspend the armed struggle but warns "a suspension does not mean the final abandonment of violence." "If the ANC really wishes to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the Pretoria Minute, it will see to it that the commitment to peace applies to all its activities and those of its affiliates."

THE STAR

Armed Struggle 'Expendable Card' for ANC—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 August in a page 16 editorial is "not so sure" the "ANC has given much more than it has got in return" in the Pretoria Minute. "The commitment to 'armed struggle' had to be weighed against the advantages that would flow from its suspension. In truth, that struggle was fairly low-key anyway, so it was an expendable card for the ANC if it was to remain on equal moral terms with Mr. de Klerk. For the State President, the Pretoria Minute was certainly a symbolic success. His constituency may feel more comfortable, and he can produce something to show for his boldness and vision."

THE DAILY MAIL

Does Ceasefire Extend to Homelands?—Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL in English on 9 August in its page 6 editorial says: "The fate of the Pretoria Minute will rest on a few central testing points. One of them will be the standing of the agreement in the homelands. Two questions emerge: will the ANC extend its ceasefire to territories such as Bophuthatswana, and will the authorities in these areas reciprocate accordingly?" If the ANC is to say the ceasefire does not extend to the homelands it will effectively "recognise the status of the homelands." The ANC must "make it clear that the ceasefire holds throughout South Africa, regardless of homeland boundaries." This demands that the government pulls the "Bophuthatswana and kwaZulu authorities, and particularly their security forces, into line with the agreement."

BUSINESS DAY

Armed Struggle Suspension Welcome—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 August in a page 6 editorial says the suspension of the armed struggle "recognises both that a new South Africa is achievable by constructive means, and that the infrastructure and the achievements of this nascent industrial society are worth preserving as a platform for future development. Armed struggle, however, was only one aspect of a wider strategy of throwing the country into a terminal crisis, of diverting its resources from development to defence, of making vast areas ungovernable, and of sabotaging

industry by persistent industrial action. If armed struggle is to be suspended, it makes no sense at all to pursue the same end with different means. Behind the decision to abandon the bombs and the killings lies an implicit recognition that the aspirations of peace are not achieved by the methods of war."

10 Aug

MB1008113990

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Paper Doubts SACP Sincerity on Armed Struggle Suspension—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 9 August in its page 6 editorial says the African National Congress [ANC] has "good reason to suspend 'armed action' and get its men freed or back home. In saying this, we do not suggest that Mr. Mandela is not sincere in wanting a peaceful, political settlement. SACP [South African Communist Party] hardliners, who dominate the ANC/SACP leadership, may have other ideas, however." "The ink on the agreement had hardly dried when Mr. Joe Slovo, the Communist Party's general secretary, warned that the 'armed struggle' would be reactivated if the government did not fulfil its commitments under the Pretoria Minute."

THE STAR

'Umbrella' Security Force Needed—The ANC's decision to suspend the armed struggle "cannot bring all violence to an end tomorrow," but it "does offer, in the longer run, the best hope for a more peaceful future," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 10 August. "Gradually, the ANC can become involved in peacekeeping. It seems a distant hope now, but one day the movement will have to be drawn more formally into the process of law enforcement. An 'umbrella' security force is an essential."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Call for Constituent Assembly—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 10-12 August states in a page 6 editorial: "There is a real danger that talks proper could get bogged down by questions of who should be at the table, what side they sit on and their relative weighting. There could be endless haggling over the representativeness of all the parties. This could be dealt with swiftly if a vote is held for a constituent assembly. A ballot would sort out who's whom, once and for all. And then the parties can get down to drawing up a new constitution."

ANC Needs Unity Over Agreed Strategies—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on the same page "mobilising people against apartheid won't be enough" for the ANC: "it will also have to mobilise them for a negotiated transition to democracy. In part that means showing it has the power to persuade its supporters to avoid actions which threaten transition." "The important differences in the ANC camp now are

not over ideologies but strategies. As events force it to choose strategies, it will be more difficult to paper over the cracks. The more it tries that, the more it will continue to follow events, not shape them. There are already signs that it is having trouble keeping hostile groups within the same alliance." "If the ANC is to become strong enough to carry its constituency into a transition, it may have to aim for unity over agreed strategies, not simply over the iniquity of apartheid."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Must Call Off Sports Boycotts—"A start needs to be made on creating the symbols of a single new South Africa," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 August. "Particular sports, deliberately selected for the contribution they can make to united national pride, fit this bill." "The ANC has the power to call off the international sports boycott and the blacklisting of those who compete here, or against South Africans."

NEW NATION

Government Strategy To Immobilize ANC—The Pretoria agreement between the government and the ANC is "but an act of removing the obstacles and not the substantive nor the central issue to our fundamental problems," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 10-16 August. NEW NATION is concerned because "there is now mounting evidence that suggests that the government has set in motion a comprehensive strategy of immobilising the ANC and its allies through police violence and through police-sponsored vigilantes."

CAPE TIMES

Armed Struggle Suspension 'Great Step Forward'—By signing the Pretoria Minute "a critical stage has now been passed, happily, with the preliminary obstacles to negotiation finally out of the way," declares the page 4 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 8 August. "Although factional violence could drag on for some time, the formal suspension of the ANC's 30-year-old armed struggle is a great step forward, a symbolic gesture which will certainly help to ease the atmosphere and, in time, to bring an end to violence throughout the country."

* New Management Structure Reviewed by Officials

90AF0447D Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 9 Jul 90 p 2

[Article by Mike Robertson and Tim Cohen: "New Structure: Minister Denies Secret Government Agenda"]

[Text] Government has come to the defence of the National Co-ordinating Mechanism (NCM) and brushed aside suggestions that it is the disbanded National Management System (NMS) "in disguise".

Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe said yesterday the NCM bore a superficial similarity to the discredited NMS, but had a totally different aim and command structure.

The NMS, dominated by security officials, was set up to counter activities of "revolutionary" organisations and had a chain of command outside normal government structures.

He was reacting to a report yesterday suggesting a secret state document detailing NCM activities indicated government might still be committed to the "total onslaught" strategy of the P.W. Botha era.

The report said the document showed that securocrats played an important role in the NCM and that one of the main functions of the joint security staff was to handle "administration of total war".

Van der Merwe said that when President F.W. de Klerk announced the scrapping of the NMS, he also said it would be replaced by the NCM, which was run by a secretariat of civilian officials from the President's Office, not by military officials. Its purpose was to co-ordinate government department activities.

Reacting to suggestions that the NCM's existence suggested government had a second agenda, Van der Merwe said: "We do have two agendas. The first is negotiating a settlement. The second, as has been repeatedly stated, is good government. This forms part of that second agenda."

Necessary

Also differentiating the NCM from the NMS, he said, was that it did not have a separate chain of command outside normal government structures. In addition, the NCM and its sub-bodies were only advisory bodies.

Asked about the operation of Security Committees, which are mentioned in the document leaked to the DP [Democratic Party] on which the Sunday newspaper based its report, Van der Merwe said such committees did exist where the police and the SADF [South African Defense Forces] felt it necessary that they co-ordinate actions. But they existed outside the NCM.

Jannie Roux, secretary-general of the President's Office, said the only time security officials came into contact with the NCM or its subordinate bodies was when they perceived a problem in the security field which they believed could be addressed only through welfare action.

Roux, who as secretary of the Cabinet is in charge of the NCM, said: "There is no way the new system can be compared to the old management system. It cannot give orders."

The document says the CLF [expansion unknown]'s aim should be to "mobilise community involvement directly in its welfare and indirectly in the security situation".

The plan suggests an official "from within...the public sector" be responsible for "initiating, marketing and establishing" a CLF.

DP President's Council member James Selfe said yesterday that the critical question was whether the document represented an attempt by the security establishment to resurrect the NMS.

ANC logistics department head Andrew Mlangeni said yesterday if the reports were true, the ANC would consider the matter carefully and question government about them before making any statements that might jeopardise negotiations.

All the committees and organisations that existed under the National Management System (NMS), bar two, would function under the new National Co-ordinating Mechanism (NCM). DP President's Councillor James Selfe said yesterday.

Retained are "co-ordination committees" which liaise with security forces, municipalities and the public and private sectors.

Under the discredited NMS these bodies were known as Joint Management Centres. In the NCM, bodies performing roughly the same function are called Joint Co-ordination Centres (JCCs).

This is disclosed in a state document released by the DP.

President F.W. de Klerk announced last year that the militaristic NMS would be replaced by the civilian-run NCM. However, the document indicates that security officials have re-established their influence through input at all but the lowest level.

The line of authority now runs from the Cabinet, through the Committee of Department Heads, through JCCs, to Local Co-ordination Centres, Local Management Centres and ultimately community forums.

The bureaucratic web has been made more complex by the establishment of a Security Committee with a say at most levels.

The document, which outlines the NCM system in detail, says: "The ideal would be to have a community liaison forum (CDF) or development association, not only in every town, but in every community."

This would entail a massive increase in the size of the new system compared to the old, Selfe said.

But the document also suggested a shift of emphasis away from security issues to welfare issues, he said.

The head of the Security Committee will be the National Intelligence director general (currently Neil Barnard), and will be made up of SADF representatives, the SAP [South African Police] Commissioner, the director generals of Constitutional Development, Foreign Affairs and Justice, the secretary general of the State President's office and Head of the Security Secretariat.

The Joint Security Staff (JSS) will continue to exist and will be responsible to the Security Committee.

The function of the JSS will be the co-ordination of day-to-day security activities at a national level and the handling of the "Administration Total War (State war book)".

The purpose of the JCCs will be to co-ordinate, in a cost effective way, the activities of the community and the private sector in order to further welfare and security in the region.

Another rung down the ladder will be Local Management Centres (LMCs), made up of public and private sector representatives.

The next step down will be "development associations" or "community liaison forums".

"It is necessary (for these committees) to support Third World communities in order to work towards a First World situation," the document says.

The document is supplemented by a five-page list which contains the abbreviations of 60 bodies which make up the system.

*** Government Defends New Management Bodies**

90AF0446C Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 11 Jul 90 p 3

[Article by Peter Fabricius, political correspondent: "Government Defends New Management Bodies"]

[Text] President F. W. de Klerk's office has disclosed that 10 of the 11 chairmen of Joint Co-ordination Centres in the controversial National Co-ordination Mechanism (NCM) are civilians.

In a statement yesterday, the office strongly denied Democratic Party (DP) claims that the secretive, securocrat-dominated National Security Management System (NSMS) scrapped last year, had been resurrected largely unchanged under the name of the NCM.

The office said the old system was "strongly security-orientated and certain functions were managed from within it".

Prosperity

Now the "emphasis has... shifted to welfare and co-ordination".

The primary objective of the NCM was to "create the prosperity demanded by the new South Africa".

The 11 Joint Management Centres around the country elected their own chairmen and 10 were civilians. They were run according to local conditions and there were no rigid rules.

The "State war book" referred to in an official document about the NCM leaked to the DP, was a set of administrative rules for state department action in the event of "military onslaught" against South Africa.

Compiling these sorts of procedures was standard international practice.

The press had been informed of the existence of the war book before and had shown no interest in it. The book also had nothing to do with the NCM.

Mr de Klerk's office said that the NSMS was being replaced by a co-ordinating mechanism to ensure effective co-ordination and teamwork among Government institutions. At central level there was co-ordination in the Cabinet, Cabinet committees, top officials and inter-departmental task groups.

For co-ordination regionally and locally, the present joint management centres and substructures were being replaced by joint and locally co-ordinated centres which would be formed as required.

This negated the need for a National Joint Management System and its sub-structures. Matters which could not be dealt with locally or regionally would be passed directly to the heads of individual departments or the minister.

DP President's Councillor James Selfe, who made the original claims about the NCM, said yesterday he remained unconvinced that the new structure differed materially from the old.

Commenting on the fact that 10 of the 11 JCC chairmen were civilians, Mr Selfe said he could accept that the emphasis had now shifted away from security control.

*** Education Minister Proposes Restructuring Plan**
90AF0446A Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
10 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mike Robertson: "Government Proposes Restructuring of Education"]

[Text] Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe yesterday proposed a three-pronged approach to restructuring education.

The first step would be to restore normality to schools immediately. Government would put up an extra R8m for urgently needed books for blacks—and the first books would be delivered today.

The next priority would be an interim scheme to keep schooling going in the period before full-scale political negotiations began.

The third facet was the creation of a new overall education system in a future SA [South Africa].

Van der Merwe said the structuring of education in a future SA was a purely political question which should be resolved as part of overall negotiations.

Addressing teachers, businessmen and local community organisations in Welkom, Van der Merwe said the time had come to set aside public posturing and political opportunism and get down to the job of promoting education.

He called for an "education compact"—an official contract or agreement between his department and the community it was meant to serve. Stepped up community involvement should be central to any such compact, he said.

Already his department was acting on proposals received from parents to shift priority towards providing a solid primary education and a more career-oriented secondary education, he said.

He said a pressing problem was what should happen in black education in the period prior to a new social and political system being negotiated.

"This needs to be addressed urgently because we surely cannot suspend education until such time as a new overall system for SA is negotiated, finalised and implemented. This is more a problem for educationists to resolve, although it has some political dimensions."

Van der Merwe said a generation of education at a community level was vital and he saw it as his responsibility to lead that process.

The state should be nothing more than the agent for formal education on behalf of parents and the community at large.

Admitting past failings, he said: "Unfortunately this was not always the point of departure of previous governments. But it is the point of departure of this government and myself. And it is now the point of departure of the Department of Education and Training (DET)."

The first part of the education compact he was calling for should concern the immediate restoration of education at schools where tuition had come to a stand-still.

Schools, he said, could not continue to be used as political battlefields to the detriment of innocent children.

It should be accepted, he said, that the DET was the only organisation with the know-how and means to maintain and run the infrastructure of the black education system.

The DET was committed to change and to the regeneration of education. He and the department accepted they could not be prescriptive and should strongly rely on contributions from parents, teachers and pupils.

Van der Merwe said the education compact he was calling for should involve "an evaluation by all parents

and students of their aspirations and ambitions, discussing those with us and reconciling the aspirations and ambitions with the realities of life".

TANIA LEVY reports from Welkom that after a series of meetings with education and community representatives in the town, Van der Merwe said distribution of some urgently needed books would take place when black schools resumed for the third term today.

Department of Education and Training director Gen Bernhard Louw said he hoped all essential books would be delivered to schools by the end of July.

But he admitted that the extra R8m promised would not be enough to alleviate the book shortage throughout the country.

Initially R30m had been budgeted for text books this year, but R100m would be needed to provide all SA's 2-million black pupils with new books.

Louw admitted that the shortage had been highlighted by the recent sit-in at DET headquarters by a group of Soweto parents.

Van der Merwe said the distribution of text books was one example of what could be achieved through dialogue, and through participation in an education agreement.

Van der Merwe's visit to Welkom was prompted by the crisis at Thabong township schools.

White teachers claimed their lives were at risk if they returned to classrooms although parents and students demanded their return but the removal of a few white principals alleged to be "racists, militaristic and unqualified".

Van der Merwe said it was up to the community to reassure the teachers that their safety was not threatened if they returned to school.

He said they were reporting for work daily and were therefore continuing to be paid. This was in response to a parent's allegation that taxpayers could not afford to continue paying salaries of teachers who were not productive.

In meetings with various parties throughout the afternoon Van der Merwe emphasized the need for communication.

* ANC Military Aggression Feared After Takeover

90AF0446H Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in English
29 Jun 90 p 14

[Article: "The Defence Force and the ANC"]

[Text] Writer George Barrell recently spelt out in clinical and chilling terms the full consequences of an ANC [African National Congress] takeover of the South African Defence Force [SADF]. (Anyone who believes in a "merger" does not have the ANC. There is only one boss in Africa).

Says Barrell in the latest SA [South Africa] Newsletter: "Nowhere more than in Africa does the old Maoist dictum that 'power flows from the barrel of a gun' hold true. And once the Whites of South Africa have handed over their guns, not all the paper constitutions lawyers can devise are likely to confine the power of the ANC and its communist masters."

This is worrying many White South Africans, he continues, who could still decide to resist with force "what many of them regard as the equivalent of being handed over as chickens for braaiing. But it ought to be worrying the rest of the world as well, which in the long run could have just as much to lose."

A transfer of power into the hands of the ANC will deliver not only the largest and most modern collection of military hardware in Africa, but one of the most potent in the world not under the direct or indirect control of a superpower.

Nuclear

"If the Western media is correct in stating that South Africa has nuclear-weapon capabilities" says Barrell, "these would obviously become the inheritance of any regime which follows the present one."

These capabilities would naturally become available to the al-Qadhdhafis and the PLO's of the world. The ANC could also literally hold the world to ransom as political blackmail counters.

Any future ANC government will inherit not only a huge armoury but the capability of manufacturing the chemical weapons which are now gaining so rapidly in popularity and which are used with impunity in "freedom" struggles throughout the Third World.

If the ANC eventually controls the SADF, the size of the defence force will be greatly increased to mop up unemployed Blacks. This will place people "of dubious loyalty and competence" in charge of Africa's largest armory.

Poor

Critics may well say that the New South Africa's Black masters will be so busy seeing to the needs of the oppressed that there will be no time or desire to flex their military muscles. "There is no record of a Black African country being so concerned with its own internal problems as to be unable to find time to quarrel with its neighbours. Why should the new SA be an exception?" asks Barrell.

There will be no wrist-rapping by either the superpowers or the UN if the ANC becomes militarily aggressive. No power would want to be seen chastising anyone Black, be he a politician or a civil rights activist.

This scenario alone should galvanise those Whites who sit in front of their TV's each night watching the pulp served up to them as "News" by the government-controlled SABC.

If we want to save our country, we must get out now and register voters, purge our voters rolls of all the "ghosts" so efficiently used by our opponents to "vote" in elections, sign up members, man CP [Conservative Party] tables at shopping centres and get ready for the election which must come if we are to save ourselves.

If we press hard enough, the Nats will crumble. They are men without courage or principle, men who have betrayed their people, their heritage for a pat on the back by immoral politicians in the West. They will cave in if we push them hard enough.

*** Terrorism Reported at Highest Level Since 1963**

90AF0447E Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY*
in English 9 Jul 90 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly: "Terror at 'Highest Level Since 1963'"]

[Text] Pretoria—Last month's 34 terrorist incidents comprised the highest total for June since the ANC [African National Congress] declared an armed struggle in 1963, police public relations chief Maj-Gen Herman Stadler said at the weekend.

Stadler said he did not want to level accusations, but the methods used, targets chosen and armaments involved indicated the majority of the incidents could have been perpetrated by the ANC or the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

However, he said, the escalation in right-wing terrorism also had to be taken into account. Police were investigating.

DP [Democratic Party] law and order spokesman Peter Soal said the public was alarmed at the increase in the level of violence and terrorism. There was a growing suspicion that the police were not as diligent as they ought to be in tracking down those responsible for explosions and other acts of political vandalism.

"I told Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in Parliament to stiffen his spine in the effort to counter violence by the right wing, and I repeat the advice today," Soal said.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that Vlok said yesterday the ANC's stayaway last Monday had contributed to 250 unrest-related incidents and several acts of terror—the highest rate of unrest in months.

ANC spokesman Ahmed Kathrada said the ANC claimed no responsibility.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that a policeman, Const Petros Buthane, was shot dead after a gunman opened fire from a moving minibus in Mariannridge, near Pinetown, on Thursday night.

In Khayelitsha, several people fired shots at another group of people. One man died.

In Umkomaas, Durban, the body of a man who had been shot was found, and in Biathema, Heidelberg, a mob of blacks attacked a councillor, stabbed him to death and set his body alight.

*** PAC's Alexander on Land Issue, ANC**

90AF0447G Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*
in English 6 Jul 90 pp 52-53

[Interview with PAC Internal Wing General Sec. Benny Alexander by Amaranth Singh: "Give Back the Land"]

[Text] Benny Alexander (34) was born in Kimberley, where he matriculated. He was a founder member of the Black Health and Allied Workers' Union in 1983 and became the first general secretary of the internal wing of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on March 10. He spoke to the *FM*'s Amaranth Singh.

[Singh] What are the principal ideological differences between the PAC and ANC [African National Congress]?

[Alexander] We have identified the SA [South Africa] social formation as a settler colonialist one. Hence, fundamental to the PAC is the return of the land in order to have self-determination and national liberation. The ANC regards the system as one that's unfair and undemocratic, so as far as they are concerned, the issue is one of civil liberties.

[Singh] How realistic is it to call for the return of the land before talks can begin?

[Alexander] It's not unrealistic. We have put forward a mechanism for the transfer of power: a constituent assembly based on one person, one vote on a common voters' roll in a unitary State—without any checks and balances for minorities. It is particularly the last aspect that will ensure a proper transfer of power.

[Singh] Would you regard the ANC as the premier liberation organisation in the land?

[Alexander] No, we regard ourselves as the premier liberation organisation in the land.

[Singh] On what evidence?

[Alexander] The mere fact that pro-ANC research institutions are suppressing all the results of national opinion polls. In any alleged transitional period anywhere in the world, a new opinion poll every second week is a common phenomenon. The absence of such polls here is a very stark phenomenon, but whenever one does come through, it is always with the additives "alarming, disturbing."

[Singh] Why then is this not translated into something we can see?

[Alexander] Because of the absence of resources. The ANC's bussing in of people is proof of their access to resources, not of their superiority.

[Singh] Do you accept that Nelson Mandela is the principal leader of the people?

[Alexander] No. The principal leader of the people is Zeph Motopheng.

[Singh] The PAC seems to have moved from outright rejection of negotiations earlier this year to acceptance, provided government accepts the principle of majority rule.

[Alexander] We've always put forward the three conditions: Return of the land; majority rule; and a constituent assembly as the mechanism. These three items are, in principle, non-negotiable. Once the government accepts them in principle, there's no reason why we cannot talk. But we do not believe the government can agree to that—and that's why we say for the foreseeable future, negotiations with the government are out of the question.

[Singh] How then do you see the transfer of power ever taking place?

[Alexander] We stand by the dictum of chairman Mao Zedong, that you cannot win at the negotiating table what you've not already won on the battlefield. As such, our task is to intensify the struggle until the cost for turning their back on the PAC becomes so ghastly to contemplate that they will call a face-saving conference at which to give us what we have already won on the battlefield.

[Singh] But there's no evidence, as there was with the ANC, of a PAC armed struggle.

[Alexander] The PAC is not claiming responsibility for any armed activities, but clearly there is an armed struggle going on. The ANC has in effect ceased fighting and yet fighting is continuing all over the country.

[Singh] You believe in hardline socialism, but doesn't its overthrow elsewhere cause you any doubt?

[Alexander] The events in eastern Europe confirm the correctness of the PAC's position. The PAC believes in democratic centralism as opposed to bureaucratic centralism.

[Singh] What about the matter of central state control of the economy?

[Alexander] There is no economy in the world where the State is absolutely not involved. In this country, we must understand how the (economic) cake came about. It came about through dispossession, aside from the question of exploitation. Through foreign colonial wars, the cake was grabbed away from the indigenous people, who are now trying to grab it back.

Thus the call for nationalisation is not so much a call for a certain mode (of economic relations), but a call for the correction of a historical injustice.

As far the PAC is concerned we are going to nationalise all the key industries.

[Singh] How do you plan to pay for it?

[Alexander] We are going to confiscate without compensation—we'd be lying to say we are going to compensate when we know we don't have the money to compensate...

We are not going to nationalise boerewors trolleys and so on. This is not because we are for a mixed economy. There will be enough room for initiative, provided it is not accompanied by exploitation.

[Singh] How do you define socialism?

[Alexander] Our founder president, Robert Sobukwe, said that social equality is meaningless unless it is accompanied by equality of income. He also said that we stand for a planned economy within the context of a political democracy. We do not believe that totalitarianism is inherent in a system of planned economy. Those statements guide our outlook.

[Singh] Do you still abide by the slogan "one settler, one bullet?"

[Alexander] That's a slogan of the PAC's external mission and of its military wing.

[Singh] You dissociate yourselves from it?

[Alexander] No. We are working very well with the external mission. We don't dissociate from anything it does. But the question of military jurisdiction is with the PAC external wing.

[Singh] Why have the PAC offered to mediate in the Natal conflict?

[Alexander] There are three main areas where the majority of the African people live—Transkei, KwaZulu and northern Transvaal. Already we have done very well in Transkei and northern Transvaal. If our programmes in Natal go well, then we will unquestionably have the majority behind us. Therefore we cannot embroil our Natal programmes, which are going so well, in this violence.

[Singh] It's suspected that the PAC hopes negotiations will implode so you can capitalise on it.

[Alexander] We say that the PAC is growing by the strength of its arguments, not by default of the ANC. However, there is no way negotiation can be regarded as a panacea for all our social malaise. Therefore, it is bound to fail. In order to implement your economic policies you must control State political power to such an absolute degree that you are able to implement it without obstructions.

The whites won't allow us to control the government, let alone the State. President De Klerk recently made it very clear on national television that a constituent assembly is out. He wants to co-opt people into the current system which he insists is legitimate.

[Singh] You don't have the military means to take on this government or to force a stalemate?

[Alexander] People's war, not nuclear energy, is the greatest military discovery this century; and people's war can make anybody fall because it is based on the principle that it is men, not machines, that make history.

The PAC's structures are still intact. Our president has gone to the Arab countries and some African states and they all say their support for the PAC is still very strong.

The ANC military support has all collapsed. It cannot turn back and fight any more; some of the communist parties that supported it no longer exist.

[Singh] Do you see the SA Communist Party as potential future allies?

[Alexander] No. They are not even communists; they're liberal quacks whom we feel should disband and join the Democratic Party.

* Rightwing Attacks Increasing in Intensity

90AF0447A Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 9 Jul 90 p 11

[Report by Shehnaaz Bulbulia: "Nature of Attacks Points to the Right"; first paragraph is introductory paragraph]

[Text] Terror attacks have increased in intensity and frequency. Last week seven bombs in separate incidents ripped through the homes and offices of left-wing and reformist targets. The spate of attacks has unnerved many and is believed to be part of a plot by white counter-reformists.

The latest terror acts were not planned or executed by individuals gone crazy but by a sophisticated organisation with a clear ideological vision, according to the head of the politics department at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Alf Stadler.

"This is more dangerous (than individual acts)," he said.

He believed the sustained attacks were the work of a far-right-wing group or groups.

Professor Stadler described the attacks as a disturbing development and said they would probably increase in frequency.

He pointed out that before Friday's attack, the blasts had not necessarily endangered lives.

This changed when Friday's explosion ripped through a black taxi rank in Johannesburg, injuring scores of people.

He said the attacks could have a two-fold purpose.

"The blasts serve to intimidate and terrorise. It also serves as a strategy to galvanise the support of other right-wingers."

In the eyes of the perpetrators the targets of the latest blasts must be daubed as either left-wing, reformists or anyone who poses a threat to white-minority rule, he said.

This was illustrated by Friday's attack.

White right-wing groups such as the Wit Wolwe in the past claimed responsibility for several of the blasts. Police last week denied that the Wit Wolwe existed.

However, the repeated attacks on specific targets, Professor Stadler said, indicated a high level of planning executed by a right-wing group rather than by individuals.

"The targets attacked, the sustained violent action and the geographic scale of the attacks show that the blasts were part of an orchestrated plan by a right-wing group," he said.

February 2, the day President F.W. de Klerk announced the imminent release of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], was a watershed date which triggered white counter-reformist reaction.

"This was the date which marked the end of old-style apartheid. Since this announcement the far-right believe they have been abandoned.

"Political violence is often undertaken by those who don't have a constitutional footing. Such was the case with the ANC during the 1950s."

The delay in the actual execution of terror attacks since February 2 was due to the need for time to build an organisation which would embark on violent activity, Professor Stadler believed.

"It takes a while for a clandestine hit-squad to get its act together.

"Unlike the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] this far-right group does not have access to everything on hand. It has to find people who will be prepared to take the risk of bombing and obtaining ammunition," he said.

Another factor which showed that the blasts were the work of a right-wing group was that the bombs were made of commercial explosives.

Such explosives were easily obtainable by white miners and the white counter-reformist grouping would probably have access to these people, he said.

He added that the profiles of all those attacked suggested far-right responsibility.

"A left-wing newspaper, Vrye Weekblad, was bombed. The Wit Wolwe claimed responsibility for the bomb which ripped through the house of National Party leader in the city council and management committee member, Jan Burger, who has been associated with moves to open city amenities.

"Another bomb made of commercial explosives exploded at the home of prominent ANC and union activist, Serge Mokonyane, in Kagiso.

"Rightwingers have also made anti-Semitic statements and the bomb which exploded at a Johannesburg synagogue and which rocked the offices and home of a Democratic Party councillor is symbolic in this sense."

The foiled attack on the offices of the National Union of Mineworkers' also suggested right-wing activity, he said.

* Commentary Assesses Future of Communist Party

90AF0446F Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
26 Jun 90 p 18

[Commentary by Ken Vernon: "SACP To Be Ruled From Zambia?"]

[Text] The South African Communist Party [SACP] has announced it is to re-enter the mainstream of South African politics after being banned for 40 years. But whether it will do so openly or in disguise remains an unanswered question writes Ken Vernon of *THE STAR*'s Africa News Service.

The South African Communist Party (SACP) has opted to come in from the cold—but its leadership has chosen to remain in the shadows in Zambia.

Announcing that the SACP would henceforth operate openly as a political party, SACP general secretary Joe Slovo was forced to admit that the party's anonymous ruling central committee would continue to pull the political strings from outside the country.

Mr. Slovo said that when the SACP had its coming out party in Soweto on July 29, a group of "internal leaders" would be presented to the people.

Questioned on just what power the internal leaders would have, he explained that while they would have a degree of autonomy, they would nevertheless remain responsible to the party's central committee—which would remain in exile.

Mr. Slovo categorically refused to reveal the identities of the faceless men and/or women on the central committee who will hold the real power and remain the real leaders of the SACP.

While expounding at length on the idea that the SACP had at no time aimed to become a "broederbond" within the ranks of the ANC [African National Congress] or any other political organisation, Mr. Slovo at the same time dismissed questions on the identity of SACP leaders said to dominate the ruling national executive committee of the ANC.

He said that reports saying most of the members of the committee were also members of the SACP were "exaggerated".

Similarly, he refused to say just how many members the SACP had at present.

By way of not answering that question, Mr. Slovo said that the new "open" SACP would not issue membership

cards "to just anyone" who wanted to become a member or any people who merely sympathised or considered themselves "bystanders".

Vanguard

Instead, the party would aim to recruit people of "calibre" who were prepared to be activists in an attempt to operate in the area somewhere between being a populist party and a vanguard party.

While endorsing multiparty democracy, Mr. Slovo refused to say if the SACP would be prepared to fight a general election and attempt to win political power in its own right.

It was too early, he said, to say if the SACP would field candidates against the ANC or would stand in the elections as part of the alliance with the ANC.

This scenario would seem set to continue until at least July 1991, when, Mr. Slovo said, the party would be holding a congress in South Africa at which a new central committee would be "democratically" elected.

This raised the point that the identities of the present central committee—and other leading members—may never become known. If this is so, then it will be possible for present SACP central committee members, who are also present members of the ANC executive, not to ever have to reveal their dual membership.

In those conditions it would be possible for them to continue to act in a "broederbond"—to use Slovo's words—mode on behalf of the SACP within the ANC after the "democratic" election of a new slate of SACP leaders next year.

It would seem that, contrary to Mr. Slovo's words, the SACP may be aiming to remain what it has been for some time—an elite "vanguard" party in the Leninist mould, led by the faceless central committee manipulating issues and events under cover of the mass-appeal ANC.

* Blacks Urged To Enter Import-Export Business

90AF0399 Johannesburg *BLACK ENTERPRISE*
in English Jul 90 pp 51-52

[Article by Sipho Mathula]

[Text] With the easing of political tensions in the southern African region black South African business people are making concerted efforts to get a slice of the import/export business which is now estimated at over R7 billion a year.

The Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr. Kent Durr, disclosed recently that trade with the rest of Africa accounts for no less than 32 percent of all exports of manufactured goods.

The two-way trade—imports added to exports—now stands as high as R7 billion or more each year and the value of shipments into black Africa have increased to R5 billion or more a year.

Estimates are that about 99,9 percent of this business is handled by white corporations and other independent operators. Now the black business sector is making efforts to capture a slice of this business.

But skeptics point out that black business is not into manufacturing in a big way, and has limited financial clout.

Major Opportunities

However Willie Ramoshaba, who has been spearheading black business' thrust into neighboring African states says there are major opportunities in export-import, both with the rest of Africa and the world.

This is because of South Africa's strategic placing in the rest of the continent, its access to the sea, well developed infrastructure and availability of natural resources.

For any country to deal competitively in the export/import market, it must be technologically competitive. It needs the expertise and the resources to match those of the countries that it deals with. Say for instance one is dealing with a European-based company which has a fax machine and a well developed telecommunications system, to be efficient one must be able to communicate with them through these same means.

"The infrastructure is there, but the sad fact is that in South Africa white businessmen have been first in the game because they were encouraged by the environment

to do that. Unfortunately black SA [South Africa] has been discouraged from doing so," said Mr. Ramoshaba.

Mr. Ramoshaba believes, however, that the time has come for blacks to share the big cake.

But the black business sector must be prepared. It must understand all the parties and the business practices applicable in those countries they want to do business with.

"Unfortunately there is a painful catch-up period for black business. The easing of political tension will have a positive impact on the African continent as a whole. But black business people must be equipped, exposed and trained to be able to take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves. The normalization of the political situation is crucial, but even more crucial is the learning of the trade."

Small Business Has a Place

Ramoshaba says small businessmen need not feel threatened by the big players in the market as any system is bound to have big players. Big companies should not be seen as a hindrance, if anything they are bound to have a positive impact on the market, he says.

They clear the way, and because of their financial clout can force governments to bend rules, laying the necessary infrastructure which is essential to the small importer/exporter. He says there are certain areas where—because of the small volumes involved—big companies with high overheads cannot operate profitably. That's where the small player can move in. Say one country orders 1,000 cars from SA, the deal will be handled by a big company. But the small business can deliver spare parts, back-up services and replenishments.

Angola**Reportage on Talks With Portugal on Peace Process****Talks Likely Canceled**

*MB0908170690 London BBC World Service in English
1625 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Following a period of euphoria about a possible end to the conflict in Angola, doubts are now being raised about the whole move toward peace between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. Talks were edging forwards with Portugal playing a key role, and there was a speculation about an imminent cease-fire. But then UNITA began to insist that it should be recognized as a legitimate political movement, and now there are rumors that the third round of direct talks might be off, with Angola's President dos Santos trying to meet Portugal's prime minister in Sao Tome today. Akwe Amuso asked Anita Carlsson in Luanda what the position seemed to be:

[Begin recording] [Carlsson] Well, first of all, I should say that it has now been confirmed in Luanda that President dos Santos did go to Sao Tome this morning. There is no official confirmation here of what his agenda was to be in the island republic, but my sources say that he has already had a meeting with the Portuguese prime minister and that he is also likely to have met the Sao Tomean leader, Mr. Pinto da Costa.

It seems that the feeling here in Luanda is that the talks look like being called off at this stage because of this sticking point over the recognition of UNITA, and—what I am told is—the deteriorating military situation in both the north and the south, where it seems UNITA has stepped up its attacks.

[Amuso] What other reports on the military front?

[Carlsson] Well, although we knew for some time and have known for some time that UNITA was stepping up its presence in the northern provinces, things have been fairly quiet in the south ever since the end of the offensive on Mavinga and the withdrawal of the Angolan Government troops. I am told today, although this has not yet been confirmed officially, that UNITA has in fact now started its attacks again in the southern province of Cunene, apparently, I am told, with the intention of cutting the route linking southern Angola with the neighboring Republic of Namibia.

[Amuso] So, how likely is it then that the talks will be called off, according to your sources?

[Carlsson] It is very difficult to say from Luanda because a lot depends on what is actually being discussed by President dos Santos and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva

today. If the Portuguese prime minister has information from UNITA that they are prepared to be a little bit more flexible about the timing of such things as political recognition, then it may well be that the talks will still go ahead, although I must say that everyone I have spoken to in Luanda is extremely pessimistic about the possibility of any progress at these talks. They say it is almost impossible at this stage to be able to move ahead toward a cease-fire.

[Amuso] What is the latest indication of the UNITA position on this point?

[Carlsson] All I can tell you is that up until yesterday evening from listening to the UNITA rebel radio station, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, they have been sticking firm to this demand for immediate recognition. They say that they have already recognized the existence, though not the legitimacy, of the Government of Angola and its head of state, President dos Santos, and they are demanding a quid pro quo that they be recognized as a valid and legitimate political movement. [end recording]

Portuguese Official Confirms Date

*MB0908194090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] The Portuguese Government has confirmed that the third round of direct talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] on peace in Angola could still take place this month. Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva said this in Sao Tome and Principe this afternoon after a one-and-one-half-hour meeting with the chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Cavaco Silva and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos examined at length ways of achieving new progress in the negotiating process to bring about a cease-fire in Angola.

The Portuguese prime minister did not specify the date of the meeting but pointed out that his country expects to receive during this month representatives from the belligerent parties.

[Begin Cavaco Silva recording] It is not yet possible to announce the exact date for the meeting, but we can say that everything indicates it would take place during the second half of August, perhaps between 15 and 20 August. We do not yet [words indistinct] however, on the part of the Luanda Government, I have just been informed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that there is a full readiness to hold this third round of negotiations. [end recording]

Dos Santos on Talks Resumption

*MB1008062290 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos met with Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal

Cavaco Silva in Sao Tome and Principe yesterday. The two officials discussed the Angolan peace process. Portugal is the bearer of good offices in that process.

The Angolan head of state said there are currently conditions for the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to hold their third round of direct talks in Portugal in the search for an understanding that will lead to the establishment of a cease-fire in the country.

Despite the existence of conditions for resuming talks, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos regretted the fact that situation on the battlefield has worsened because of the military offensive UNITA has launched.

[Begin recording] [dos Santos] We have decided to attend that meeting because we fully believe peace is the Angolan people's greatest aspiration. We think we must concentrate our efforts in the search for ways to reach a cease-fire accord.

However, we must not lose sight of the fact that we cannot achieve peace without vigilance.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President: Do you admit the possibility that UNITA's offensive could threaten the third round of direct talks?

[dos Santos] It is true that UNITA's military operations in various parts of Angolan territory, notably in the north of the country, in the vicinity of Luanda, where they have sabotaged the powerlines that supply the capital, create a climate that is not very favorable to political talks.

We have not carried out major operations in a long time. We have taken every measure to create a climate that will allow us to calmly discuss the problems of war, peace, and national reconciliation.

Naturally, we have the means to deal with UNITA's military plans. We can conduct operations anywhere and at any time in Angolan territory. However, we feel the Angolan people need peace.

I said a short time because we are going to discuss the conditions in which peace is to be attained in an open, frank, and vigilant manner. By this I mean that we will not lose at the negotiating table what we won on the battlefield. We are also not going to allow UNITA to secure gains on the battlefield by taking advantage of some absent-mindedness or passiveness on the part of our troops.

We do not believe UNITA's offensive can threaten the peace process. We want peace. However, UNITA will receive the appropriate answer whenever—as it has done up to now—it tries to increase its war operations. [end recording]

[Announcer] This was an excerpt from an interview granted by Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the capital of Sao Tome and Principe on 9

August, after a meeting with Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva on the Angolan peace process.

The Portuguese official, whose country is the bearer of good offices in the Angolan peace process, admitted the possibility that direct Angolan Government-UNITA talks may resume before 20 August.

Government Pulls Out From Talks

MB1008143390 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] There has been a setback in Angola's peace process. (?Another) round of talks was due to take place in Portugal this month, but now the [Angolan] Government has pulled out. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos says recent military operations carried out by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas have not created an atmosphere conducive to talks.

Army sources in Luanda say UNITA has scored military successes this month by cutting the road to Namibia, and the government-controlled south-west and in the north of the country, where, among other things, it frequently cut power supplies to the capital.

Security Minister Says Government Wants Socialism

MB1008074490 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] State Security Minister Colonel Kundi Paiama has reiterated the Angolan government's desire to continue along the path of socialism to develop the People's Republic of Angola.

In a meeting with MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party members in Lobito city, Col. Kundi Paiama said change in East Europe does not mean the demise of socialism, adding events there will in no way affect our country's socialist option.

State Security Minister Kundi Paiama said the socialist system has recognizable economic weaknesses, but they can be overcome if the workers fully commit themselves to their tasks.

The party and government official noted that, in Angola's case in particular, it is necessary to train cadres and place them in accordance with their lines of specialization. Col. Paiama said priority must be given to the economic sector, adding that only then can we verify and discuss the effects of much vaunted economic prosperity.

Commenting on certain Western circles' designs to convince the international community that the socialist system is weak, Col. Kundi Paiama said that is yet another ploy to denigrate those who support socialism.

Finally, State Security Minister Col. Kundi Paiama condemned the increased number of U.S. troops at Kamina base in the neighboring Republic of Zaire, and

encouraged our youths to join the ranks of the Angolan Army to deal with such hideous maneuvers on the part of imperialism.

UNITA Says People Demand Multiparty System

MB1008064590 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0610 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, August 9—Angolans are demanding for a multi-party system to be introduced aimed at granting wide opportunities to citizens to make their contributions to the running of the country.

Informed KUP sources said the inhabitants of Luanda and Menongue residents have publicly asked the Luanda government the introduction of the multi-party democracy that guarantees genuine peace [sentence as received].

The sources said that an open letter to militants of the MPLA [Popular Movement of the Liberation of Angola] policy of the one-party system which they described as outdated overtaken and only benefits a small minority of the Angolan population.

UNITA Claims MPLA Diverts Relief Aid

MB1008072090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0615 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, August 9—Undetermined quantities of food aid donated by charitable organisations to Angolans threatened by starvation is being sold at black markets at Menongue, capital of Cuando Cubango Province.

KUP sources in the town disclosed that among the essential cereals is wheat flour of which a 50 kilogram bag is selling up to 5,000 kwanzas in MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] currency.

The injection of food aid is in response by aid organisations to avoid massive deaths of Angolans who are stricken by a 15-year-old civil war and the drought.

Vital food and other supplies destined to the needy have not been effectively got into their hands because of reports of deviations by MPLA party and government officials. Early this year, relief aid which the International Committee of Red Cross donated which arrived in Menongue, was distributed among the local MPLA leadership and the Army and the rest of bribe tribal chiefs to enable them to encourage the population to give their children to join the MPLA Army.

UNITA Ready for Negotiations With Government

LD0908224390 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The Angola president said today that it is up to Portugal, after it confers with The National Union for the Total Unity of Angola [UNITA] to organize and set the date for the third round of peace negotiations for Angola (?to ease) the military situation in the field.

According to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, conditions now exist for a third meeting between his government and UNITA to take place in Portugal, despite the worsening situation in the field due to UNITA's military offensive launched some time ago. This statement was made during declarations to Angola's national radio following a 90-minute meeting between Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva and the Angolan president in Sao Tome. Also, during the declarations, Cavaco Silva said it was not yet possible to set a date for the meeting, but all signs are it could take place in the second half of August, maybe between 15 and 20 August.

Commentary on Goodneighborliness With Namibia

MB1008092790 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0515 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Commentary: "Rules of good neighborliness"]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] supports Namibia's independence and wants relations of good neighborliness with that new free state, whose government arose from democratic multi-party elections.

Unless certain Namibian figures want to bring chaos to the young Republic of Namibia by transforming that territory into a springboard for the totalitarian forces of the government of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA], there is no reason for the new Namibian leadership to seek false pretexts for a possible armed conflict that is neither in the interest of Africa nor in the interest of economic prosperity for the people of Africa. This would not be a good thing for southern Africa, which is now looking for peace and does not need to throw itself into an irresponsible adventure that can only sadden men of good will in Africa and the world.

We know the RPA Government has repeatedly sought a military solution, sometimes in the south of the country—in the Mavinga and Ionde areas, for instance—and sometimes in the north.

However, the glorious FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces remain faithful to the guidelines issued by General Doctor Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, their commander, and they deal devastating blows to the RPA's belligerent forces.

Africa needs peace. UNITA stands for peace and social and economic progress in the African continent.

The UNITA Political Bureau issued a communique on 6 August stating that UNITA wants neither to interfere in Namibia's internal affairs nor to create chaos in southern Africa. It is up to the Namibian people and their elected government to view the situation in southern Africa in a realistic and thoughtful manner.

UNITA has always controlled Angola's southern border. Our forces will never be involved in aggressive operations

against Namibia. Let the Namibian people positively contribute to calm in southern Africa by allowing good cooperation between our sister and neighbor countries.

It is time the peoples of Africa take their destinies into their own hands.

Long live Africa!

Long live Angola!

Long live UNITA!

Lesotho

South African Health Minister, Delegation Arrive

MB0908184690 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The honorable minister of health, Mr. L. Thoahlane, today welcomed the South African minister of health, Dr. Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, and her mission to Lesotho at an occasion held at the Ministry of Health in Maseru.

Mr. Thoahlane has said that there have been areas of cooperation between the Governments of Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa and that such cooperation should be strengthened.

He assured the South African mission, which is in Lesotho for two days, of the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The minister said among other areas to be looked into during the mission's visit would be the improvement of patient referral systems to the Republic of South Africa.

Mr. Thoahlane expressed appreciation of medical contributions which the South African Government has been providing to Lesotho. He cited the Makoanyane military hospital as an example of such contributions whose operations do not only benefit the military but the public as well, and the training of Basotho students in South Africa.

Responding to the minister's welcome address, Dr. Venter remarked that there are a lot of areas in which the two countries can cooperate.

During their stay in Lesotho the South African visitors will visit the Lesotho Pharmaceutical Corporation in Mafiteng, the Scott Hospital on Morija, the National Health Training Center in Maseru, Makoanyane Hospital at the Army barracks, the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, as well as some health centers in the rural areas of Lesotho.

The mission arrived in Lesotho yesterday and will leave for South Africa tomorrow.

* BNP Becomes Operational as Offshore Unit

90AF0376B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
5 Jul 90 p 12

[Article: "Offshore Unit of BNP Operational Since Monday"]

[Text] The offshore unit of the National Bank of Paris (BNP) has been in business since Monday. It is headed by Mr. Giandeo Pitteea, a Mauritian banker who until just recently was a manager at the Mauritian branch of the BNP.

Meanwhile, the minister of finance will officiate tomorrow morning at the inauguration of SB International Ltd., a joint venture of the State Commercial Bank and the State Bank of India.

Mr. Indur Ramphul, governor of the Bank of Mauritius, told LE MAURICIEN that the opening of these two banks is a sign of the interest Mauritius's offshore banking center has stirred in the big financial capitals. Several countries are already represented in the offshore center, including Great Britain via Barclays Bank, Pakistan via the Baroda Bank, and India via SB International. BNP's offshore unit represents French interests in the offshore center.

"BNP wanted to be in the new finance center from the start," said Mr. Pitteea, "especially since Mauritius has now made a financial and economic name for itself in the African region."

BNP, one of the largest banks in the world and the biggest in France, has long been active in the region. It is the largest bank on Reunion and was the first foreign bank to return to Madagascar.

Mr. Pitteea is optimistic about prospects for the success of the offshore unit and believes it has great potential in the region.

The offices of the BNP offshore unit are temporarily located at Chancery House in Port Louis.

Madagascar

Debt Cancellation Agreement Signed With France

EA1008093890 Antananarivo Domestic Service
in Malagasy 1600 GMT 8 Aug 90

[Summary] The agreement which writes off Malagasy debts to France, as already announced by President Mitterrand during his recent visit to Madagascar, was signed this evening in Antananarivo. It writes off all Malagasy debts and debt services until 1 January 1989 worth about Fr4 billion. French Ambassador Pierre Couturier and Malagasy Finance Minister Leon Rajao-belina signed the agreement. A loan agreement worth Fr121 million to finance the rehabilitation of 12 major Malagasy airports was also signed. The new agreement is a joint venture between the Aeroports de Madagascar firm and the French Aeroports de Paris firm.

Malawi

Lesotho Foreign Minister Arrives 9 Aug

MB0908173590 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The Lesotho minister of foreign affairs, information, and broadcasting, Honorable Thomas Thabane, arrived in the country today for a three-day visit to Malawi. Honorable Thabane told the MALAWI NEWS AGENCY on arrival in Lilongwe that he has brought a message of goodwill from Lesotho's leader, General Justin Lekhanya, to his excellency the life president, Ngwazi [eagle] Dr. Kamuzu Banda.

Mauritius

* Jugnauth Comments on MSM/MMM Alliance

90AF0464A Port Louis WEEK-END in French
22 Jul 90 pp 5, 39

[Interview with Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth, by Michel Dedans: "Jugnauth Says MSM-MMM Alliance Will Be 'Unbeatable Team'"; date and place not given]

[Text] Relations between the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] and MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] have been evolving quickly since last Thursday. It has been one meeting after another, proposal and counter-proposal, with negotiators working double time. They are as voracious as ants, and they give the impression of not wanting to leave anything to chance. The obstacles were quickly overcome, because both sides were ready to cooperate and eager to take their campaign to the public. In the midst of all this hubbub, Michel Dedans obtained the first interview with the prime minister and MSM party leader, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, an hour after he held a news conference at Rose-Hill regional headquarters.

[Dedans] Sir Anerood, the people are still in a state of shock after learning an agreement on the upcoming legislative elections has been signed by the MSM and MMM, since all indications were the main opposition party was going to go into alliance with the Labor Party [PT]. Since you already had a comfortable governmental majority, why did you move so quickly to conclude an alliance with the MMM? One is tempted to ask you: what stung you, to give you such an itch?

[Jugnauth] If I had not done this at the right time, I would have fallen into the PT's trap this October when parliament reconvenes. What that party was unable to do on the budget—put us in the minority on this issue—it would have succeeded in doing before the end of the year. For the people should know that the world did not revolve around the PT and us, even though out of concern to keep the government on an even keel I have endured all sorts of humiliations from my partner, most particularly from the son of Sir Satcam Boolell. While his father was a member of the government, he, Dr. Arvind Boolell, was taking potshots at the government, with me as his principal target.

Despite our protests, he persisted on the path of confrontation, and even had the temerity to show up at Duval's rally at Champ-de-Mars. Although we were able to avoid being put in the minority on the budget, we could no longer allow ourselves to remain at the mercy of a partner that still had plans to bring us down. So, with the consent of the leadership of the MSM, I decided to act. It is not that I had an "itch," as you say, but rather that the electoral agreement with the MMM has inoculated us against catching a case of the hives!

[Dedans] Sir Satcam Boolell accuses you of stabbing him in the back by concluding this alliance on the sly, without even having the decency to tell him.

[Jugnauth] Boolell should look in the mirror to see who has been doing the backstabbing. Because for several months now he has been talking and negotiating with the MMM on the sly, behind our backs, even hiding the truth from Mr. Malherbe, who was secretary general of the PT at the time, despite Malherbe's insistence. Whereas he knows that I myself refused to talk with that party about a future alliance: each time I insisted that Sir Satcam would have to be present for any such talks. Stab in the back? It is he who stabbed me in the back, along with his son. But God protects me. It was He who allowed me to discover their plans and get the 1990-91 budget approved.

We Have Changed

[Dedans] Sir Anerood, what chance has this alliance to work, to stay together for a full term, given everything the two principal leaders, you and Mr. Paul Berenger, have said about each other over the last seven years? Are you going to be able to work together in the government?

[Jugnauth] As you yourself said, seven years have gone by, and during that time all of us have changed for the better, Paul Berenger has had his time in the political wilderness, he has had time for reflection, far from day-to-day political activity, especially these last three years. And for my part, after my own ups and downs, I had time to do the same thing. Now that we—the MMM, and Paul Berenger especially, and the MSM, with me—have a second chance to rewrite History [as published], I am sure we are not going to spoil it. In other words, I am sure that the leaders of the two parties, with the support of their party members and all who want a better future, are not going to spoil their second rendezvous with History. The team that the MSM and MMM will present to the voters will be the best possible team to ensure the country's success, in the second phase of its development, under the best possible conditions. It will be unbeatable, since the people will see men and women determined to meet the new challenge facing the country. They will bring the winds of change and a new dynamism to the government's role.

[Dedans] Many people are afraid that a Berenger-Jugnauth cohabitation in the cabinet would result in constant conflict.

[Jugnauth] Paul Berenger has been approached about the presidency, which he will assume at the Reduit palace, with his responsibilities well defined.

[Dedans] The idea of Paul Berenger as president frightens some people, especially Hindu voters. Are you aware of this?

[Jugnauth] I do not see why the Hindu electorate or anybody else should be afraid to see Berenger as president, with limited powers, since as prime minister I will keep the executive authority in my own hands. I know my adversaries are going to make this question a big campaign issue, but they are wrong to imagine they can foist this hoax off on our voters. I will be out on the hustings to explain the facts, and I believe the voters are intelligent.

Guarantee: Berenger at Reduit

[Dedans] You say that Mr. Berenger will be at Reduit, not at Government House. But there is no way to be sure the MSM-MMM alliance will obtain the three-fourths majority of seats needed to do that. In case of a simple majority, Mr. Berenger will be in the cabinet, as it says in the accord signed by the two parties. So the problem is only half resolved.

[Jugnauth] No, as far as I am concerned the problem is solved. Besides, I plan to propose a formula tonight (Saturday) to the MMM leaders, which will take the wind out of the sails of those who count on making this their big campaign issue. If it is accepted by the MMM, Mr. Berenger will be assured of going to Reduit, even if we only win by simple majority. But all the same I am confident we will get our three-fourths.

[Dedans] You are being criticized for proposing a white instead of a Hindu as the first president of a Mauritian republic.

[Jugnauth] I was waiting for that one. I consider that Mr. Berenger is the ideal candidate to assume those duties. He has done much for the country, and no one can deny it. With him at Reduit and me in Government House, long live the "rainbow" nation!

[Dedans] Isn't your offer to Berenger a slap in the face to Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo?

[Jugnauth] Not at all. I discussed this beforehand with Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo before making the offer to Mr. Berenger. And in that connection I must pay homage to the governor general for his advice on this question. Moreover, after his departure Sir Veerasamy will continue to enjoy all the financial benefits that appertain to the presidency. In addition, he will play a very important role for me once he is freed from his current responsibilities.

[Dedans] People are saying there is grumbling and dissent within the MSM. You are accused of having forced this alliance on your executive board.

[Jugnauth] That is false! The MSM's political bureau and central committee gave me full authority to negotiate an

alliance with the MMM. The terms of the accord were approved by the political bureau, which includes seven deputies and ministers, before they were endorsed by the central committee. So there is no grumbling or dissent. However, I should add that I expect to meet on Monday with one MSM deputy and make him an offer that should fully satisfy him. For I never dump people who have proved their loyalty. That is the one problem I must resolve. Also, we must choose six new candidates to fill out our list.

[Dedans] Mr. Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo has been downgraded from third to fourth place in the pecking order. Why did you sacrifice this most loyal of all your ministers, the man who helped produce the economic miracle, on the altar of negotiations?

[Jugnauth] He has not been sacrificed, since with the formula I propose for Mr. Berenger, he will keep the number-three position in the government. That is all I will say about this.

[Dedans] Sir Anerood, the situation in parliament is tragicomic, to say the least, with two parties in the government knowing they will be adversaries in the next legislative elections, and an opposition party that knows it is going to be campaigning with the government majority party. Do you plan to get rid of the Laborite ministers?

[Jugnauth] I leave it up to the Laborites to decide what to do in this new situation. The ball is in their court.

[Dedans] Do you plan to dissolve or prorogue parliament in the days to come?

[Jugnauth] I do not plan to do either, merely to adjourn as usual for the rainy season.

[Dedans] Do you plan to hold general elections before the end of the year?

[Jugnauth] It is the prerogative of the prime minister to set the date for dissolution of parliament, then to fix a date for the elections and so inform the governor general. This is a procedure that I can do even while parliament is adjourned, as I did in 1987.

I Am Not Unstable

[Dedans] Sir Anerood, your enemies accuse you of being a prime minister who destroys governments, who has shown himself incapable of managing the affairs of the country for the last three years and more. Are you unstable?

[Jugnauth] Show me a prime minister who likes instability! The problem is, events have forced me to go to the electorate earlier than I planned. In the present case, for example, the unhealthy situation created by the agitation of some in the Labor Party was already a destabilizing factor within the government. That is why I had to act. And quickly.

[Dedans] Wasn't there a place for the Labor Party in that alliance?

[Jugnauth] No. Did you know I had offered Boolell an electoral accord going past 1992, with a 35/25 distribution of seats, but he refused even to discuss it? At the same time his party talked about being the "powerhouse" in the next alliance. For me, it was all perfectly clear. They forced me to the conclusion they had no intention of renewing our alliance. After they refused my offer, how could the MSM agree to participate in an alliance to which the PT also belongs?

[Dedans] You are accused of betraying the Hindu electorate.

[Jugnauth] I have not betrayed anybody. I am working for the country, and that means for all Mauritians of every ethnic group. This alliance has the virtue of making it possible to put an end to the barriers that divide one village from another, of creating a better climate for national unity, of encouraging enthusiasm and dynamism and giving a new impetus to development. Hindus know as well as anyone else that the nation's wealth is the result of the work of all Mauritians, of whatever religious or ethnic community, and that for the second phase of our industrial development we must have even greater solidarity, show more creativity, and reject the cheap slogans of those who would bury democracy. I am aware that certain politicians are waging a disgusting racist campaign against me. Their actions are going to backfire against them, once I take my case to the people.

[Dedans] What would you do if you had Dr. Navin Ramgoolam as an opponent in the next elections?

[Jugnauth] I have great respect for Navin. I know he is considering the Labor Party, because his father did a great deal for it. If he decides to jump into politics and joins up with Boolell, Boodhoo, Mohamed, Virah Sawmy, and Duval, that is up to him. He is free to make his own choice. It is a matter of conscience. I am sure he knows that this election campaign will be extremely hard, and that all the others are going to be aiming their attacks at me and at Berenger. But I also know that he is not like the others, the Boodhoos, the Boolells, etc.

* India Assists in Updating Customs Unit

90AF0376A Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
30 Jun 90 p 5

[Article: "Two High-Ranking Indian Officials Arrive To Help With 'Valuation Unit'"]

[Text] Two Indian officials arrived on Thursday: Mr. S. Venkataraman, permanent under secretary of India's Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, and Mr. V.K. Sen, revenue secretary in the finance ministry in New Delhi. They have come to identify areas where Indian customs could assist in the modernization of the Mauritian customs service.

Most important, in connection with the liberalization of exchange controls, they have come to help with the

reorganization of the customs "valuation unit," in order to minimize tax evasion by means of under-invoicing imported merchandise.

The two Indian Government representatives will spend a week in Mauritius.

* Immigration Denies Denard Family Entrance

90AF0464B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 16 Jul 90 p 12

[Article: "Bob Denard's Wife and Two Children Returned to South Africa Yesterday"]

[Text] The wife and two children of Bob Denard were returned to South Africa yesterday morning by immigration officials at Plaisance.

Mrs. Denard, who is a Comoran national, arrived from Johannesburg at about 2045 hours on Air Mauritius Flight MK 842. She intended to transit Mauritius before flying out Sunday to Reunion.

But immigration officials denied her transit privileges and informed her that she and her two children were considered undesirables by Mauritius, and they would all be flown back the following day (yesterday) on the next plane going to Johannesburg.

Mrs. Denard and her two children were kept under surveillance in the waiting room of the airport until they went out on yesterday's Air Mauritius flight MK 847 at 0730 hours.

It should be noted that Mauritian authorities had been warned in advance of the arrival of members of the French mercenary's family.

Last November Bob Denard, who commanded a band of about 40 mercenaries in the Comoros, was accused of assassinating the Comoran president, Ahmed Abdallah, whom Denard himself had installed in office by force.

After a brief interval of confusion, during which Denard seemed to have taken control in the archipelago, he was constrained to withdraw by pressure from the French and South African Governments. He has since gone into exile in South Africa.

Mozambique

Foreign Minister Hails Moves To End Apartheid

MB1008061090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee secretary for foreign affairs and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has said everything that may lead to the quick elimination of apartheid in South Africa will only benefit Mozambique.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said this in an interview with [words indistinct] he said the continuation of the apartheid system would only bring Mozambique more and prolonged sanctions as well as destabilization. He stressed our country cannot apply sanctions against South Africa because it is a target for sanctions itself.

Cape Verdian Foreign Minister Arrives 9 Aug

MB0908151590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] Cape Verdian Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz arrived in Maputo today carrying messages from Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde; and Pedro Pires, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, to President Joaquim Chissano.

The Cape Verdian foreign minister told newsmen at Maputo International Airport that his country condemns Iraq's annexation of Kuwait.

Central Committee To Discuss Parties Draft Law

MB1008083090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] The Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee is holding its third session in Maputo. Today, the Central Committee members will discuss a memorandum on the law of the parties, and a draft law on the conduct, rights, and duties of the senior officials of the state.

The first four days of the Central Committee session centered on the analysis and discussion of issues connected with the future of the Mozambican nation and society. One of the documents discussed at the session so far was the peace process report, detailing the government's steps to end the war.

Swaziland

King Mswati Calls for Debate of Tinkhundla System

MB1008042690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2125 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] Lobamba Aug 9 SAPA—Addressing several thousands of Swazis at a national meeting at Ludzidzina Royal Kraal on Thursday, Swaziland's King Mswati directed that a people's parliament (indaba) be constituted at the royal kraal beginning Friday [10 Aug].

The king charged his people to debate the controversial Tinkhundla system of government and electoral system at the indaba.

The king's summons followed growing dissatisfaction over the past few years voiced in public and in Parliament concerning certain aspects of the Tinkhundla system which was introduced by the king's late father King Sobhuza II [Roman two] in 1978—five years after he dissolved the inherited Westminster style constitution.

The king on Thursday directed that the people assemble at the royal kraal and that they openly criticize and make recommendations which they feel are necessary to improve the system which his late father made clear was an experiment.

The most controversial aspect of the present system of government and elections is the election of the 80-member electoral college which is composed of members elected by a head count in a public vote but from candidates arbitrarily identified and put up for voting by chief's committees.

The electoral college, in secret session, nominates and elects members of Parliament on behalf of the people but without the people having a direct say in the election.

Friday's indaba or people's parliament will take the form of a public think-tank in which anyone may have his say.

Prime Minister on Need To Postpone Referendum

MB0908183590 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The prime minister, General Malimba Masheke, today dismissed the misconception both in parliament and outside that the party and its government had pushed the date of the referendum to next year in order to buy time.

The prime minister, who was contributing and replying to certain issues raised on the report of the Special Parliamentary Select Committee, said a lot of work had to be done, especially now that there would be reregistration of voters. General Masheke, who welcomed the report of the committee and urged the whole House to support it, said credit should first and foremost go to the president for initiating the idea of the special committee, and secondly, to the committee for a job well done.

*** Zulu Terms Multiparty Advocates Failures**

90AF0456B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 23 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Party Secretary-General Cde Grey Zulu yesterday warned Zambians against falling prey to the machinations of multi-party's advocates who may wish to confuse them because of their failure in political life.

Cde Zulu gave this warning in Kawambwa when he addressed the 11th Luapula Province Party conference being held at Ntumbachushi conference site.

He said it was important to know these people well, their political background and whether their actions and behaviour were not as a result of frustration.

"Many of them may have been frustrated in one way or another and cannot go up the ladder in the Party leadership. They may be dealers in dagga or any other illegal businesses which is contrary to Party policies," he said.

On the recent price increases of mealie meal, fertilisers and other inputs, Cde Zulu appealed to Zambians to remain calm and understand the Party and Government attentions because the enemy could take advantage of the situation to disunite them.

"The enemy may incite you to grow maize, urge you to conduct mass demonstrations against the leadership or boycott Party programmes. All this will not help at all. We should also sit down together and discuss the issues to find solutions," he said.

Zambia

Parliament Approves Party Democratization Report

MB0908185490 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] Parliament today unanimously adopted a Special Parliament Select Committee Report following three days of intensive debate. The report, which aims at democratizing the party and bringing about political change in the country, was presented to Parliament by Minister of Power, Transport, and Communications Brigadier General Enos Haimbe as chairman.

Among other things, the committee was of the opinion while the authority to remove cabinet ministers and other senior party and government officials from their offices in public was a presidential prerogative, the process of making adverse comments on the affected leaders was inappropriate.

Government Lifts Ban on South African Routes

MB0908184090 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The Zambian Government has lifted the ban prohibiting businessmen from using South African routes and ports to import and transport goods. Zambia's minister of commerce and industry, Mr. Rabson Chongo, said in Lusaka that the ban was lifted on the first of this month because of reduced tension in South Africa. The Zambian move would also reduce congestion at the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam which Zambia has been using to reduce its reliance on the South African routes.

Meanwhile, a special parliamentary committee has recommended to open trade with South Africa. The committee said measures aimed at revitalizing the Zambian economy should involve trade with South Africa.

* Hardships Predicted in Banking, Finance Sectors

90AF0456A Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 23 Jun 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister General Malimba Masheke has told commercial banks to brace for fiscal hardships as the nation embarks on austerity measures.

Cde. Masheke said in Lusaka yesterday the reforms being adopted would bring some difficulties in the operation of the financial and banking sectors.

Opening a first ever Finance Bank Corporate and Diplomatic branch at Longacres Shopping Centre, Gen. Masheke said the intended goals of the reforms could easily elude the nation if the banking sector failed to play its key role constructively.

"It will be imperative for the central bank and commercial banks to work hand in hand to ensure successful implementation of monetary policy instruments."

This would promote a stable and sound financial system which is a prerequisite to successful structure adjustment.

Stressing on the role of the banks, Cde. Masheke said the institutions held an important part in the money supply as they created money and were also the means for implementing monetary policy.

He said banks mobilised savings and converted them into investments.

The Diplomatic and Corporate Bank will provide services to corporate and diplomatic clients in a competitive manner.

But Gen. Masheke expressed disappointment at the banks' failure to support the gemstone industry which has been neglected for so long.

He said it was baffling why there had been minimum direct involvement in the industry by banks.

Zimbabwe

Lesotho Foreign Minister Sends Message to Mugabe

MB0908180990 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The honorable minister of foreign affairs, information, and broadcasting, Mr. Tom Thabane, yesterday delivered a special message from the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Metsing Lekhanya, to the vice president of Zimbabwe, Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

The message was meant to brief President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe on recent changes in Lesotho and issues affecting the southern African region.

Afterwards, the minister held talks with Zimbabwe's minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira. Issues discussed in their meeting were not disclosed to the press.

Mr. Thabane left Zimbabwe for Malawi today on a similar mission. He has already delivered special messages from Maj. Gen. Lekhanya to King Mswati III of Swaziland and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique.

Mr. Thabane and his delegation are expected to arrive in Lesotho on Sunday this week [12 August].

Ghana

Rawlings Addresses Troops Leaving for Liberia

AB0908224890 Accra Domestic Service in English
2800 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] Ghana's contingent in the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Cease-Fire Monitoring Force in Liberia is set to leave for the peace-keeping operation. The troops are to set sail from Takoradi. The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, met the soldiers in Takoradi today, and also inspected facilities laid on for their journey. Correspondent George Zewornu was there.

[Begin Zewornu recording] Morale by all assessments was high, with the troops receiving Chairman Rawlings and his entourage of service with raised clenched fists, and renewing their loyalty to their nation, to the familiar Ghana Osee Yee! [Hail Ghana!] Facing them, Chairman Rawlings; the general commander commanding the Ghana Armed Forces, Major General Mensah-Wood; the Army commander, Brigadier Ben Akafia; the chief of Naval Staff, Captain Tom Annan; and the commanding officer of the First Infantry Brigade, Brigadier Francis Agyemfra, responded with clenched fists too.

The soldiers had to hear from the commander in chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, and Flight Lieutenant Rawlings had a lot to tell them. In a briefing given by the press secretary at the PNDC secretariat, Chairman Rawlings reminded the soldiers that Ghana has a high reputation for her international political objectivity. In addition, the country has a high reputation for peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts.

Chairman Rawlings stressed the importance of maintaining that reputation. He stated that it is important for the force to keep a level head in the face of provocation, but most of all, it is important that they keep faith with all those placed in authority over them so as to make them an effective organization. Your sense of humanity and dutifulness will see you through the challenges that lie ahead, the chairman added.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings reminded the troops that they may find themselves in a cross-fire of ideas, passions, and actions, and some areas may welcome them, while others will be unsure of their presence and intention. He, however, assured the troops that they already enjoy a fairly good measure of goodwill from the various factions. It is therefore important that they do not abuse that trust and faith. There were related issues to be dealt with, and Chairman Rawlings drove to the Takoradi Harbor where the vessel, "Tano River," had docked to take the Ghanaian force to Liberia.

The presence of the soldiers was already evident on board the vessel, with some of their accoutrements lying in the (aisle) and in the cabin. The captain of the vessel, Mr. S.S. Walker Arthur, gave the assurance that what

was needed was on board and the crew was ready to set sail at the appointed time. The "Tano River" is to be escorted by two Ghana Navy Ships, "Yogaga" and "Achimota", and they were both in the port. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings went through the two ships and all was satisfactory with regard to logistics and the officers and ratings.

The troops are going to the beleaguered Liberian capital, Monrovia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George Ayiku, until now, the commanding officer of the Second Battalion of Infantry in Takoradi. There will be other contingents from member-states of the ECOWAS Standing Committee, as well as Guinea and Sierra Leone. The entire force is to be commandeered by Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, a member of the PNDC. The involvement of the Ghanaian troops could even be an opportunity to go to the aid of Ghanaians caught in the Liberian conflict who could be ill or injured. [end recording]

Ivory Coast

ECOWAS Plan Seen As Not Solving Problem

AB0908181390 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 9 Aug 90 p 28

["The Latest" column by Noel Yao: "A seducing plan..."]

[Text] Nobody can contest the polite nature of the minisummit of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] on the Liberian conflict. The principle of sending a cease-fire monitoring force soon can only be welcomed and lauded.

Really, ECOWAS and the OAU have made it a point to assume their responsibilities in this unfortunate and painful conflict. Whatever the timing chosen by ECOWAS and the OAU to come forth, their initiative is noble and laudable.

Indeed, there was more than a malaise—something like an indifference on the part of African public opinion, on the part of our leaders to the tragedy taking place close to us. It has become clear that what is taking place in Monrovia is real butchery. But the seriousness of the matter can only be equal to the disturbing and abetting silence about what is happening in Samuel Doe's country.

As for international opinion, as we know and as it has been sufficiently pointed out elsewhere, its stand has consisted in making weak condemnations here and there about the killings in Liberia.

So, in a word, what happened in Banjul on 6 and 7 August, what was decided upon there is proof of the preoccupation and the indignation of Africa about this catastrophic situation.

However, in taking a close look at the decisions made, one cannot help but ask a few questions or express some

reservations that are aimed, really, at measuring the efficiency of the African intervention.

Thus, the first concern is to know how the factions involved will welcome the various decisions made: Will Mr. Taylor finally accept this "foreign" force, a principle he has so far rejected? Will Mr. Doe accept the establishment of an interim government without himself at its head? The same question holds for Mr. Taylor and Mr. Johnson.

Another concern is financing the operation.

Officially, it will cost \$50 million, or 125 billion CFA francs from the purses of the organization's member states. Already, these countries are not paying their contributions promptly as member states. Will they suddenly, as if they had been charmed by Liberia, decide to become generous contributors? How long shall we wait until the first contributions are paid in? While we are waiting, the conflict will intensely rage on, and atrocities will continue.

As we can see, the plan is seducing, but for now, it does not solve any problem...

Liberia

U.S. Helicopter Reportedly Shoots at Mansion

AB0908192090 London BBC World Service in English
1850 GMT 9 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A few moments ago, we got a call from a spokesman at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia where the president is still holed up. Here is Elizabeth Ohene.

[Begin Ohene recording] The spokesman said that early this morning, an attempt was made on the life of President Samuel Doe as he sat on the porch of the Executive Mansion. He said a shot was fired from a helicopter flying overhead from a telescopic rifle. He said the president himself escaped injury but Mr. Isaac Nyamplu, who he described as a former justice minister of Liberia, was hit in the chest and in the neck. He said Mr. Nyamplu was currently in a hospital in Monrovia undergoing treatment.

The spokesman said that the helicopter was one of the helicopters belonging to the United States Marines' fleet. He said that for the past four days, the president and all those in the Executive Mansion have felt under constant harassment from the U.S. Marines. He was sure that the U.S. Government was going out now deliberately to kill President Doe.

He said he was appealing to the international community to prevail on the United States to desist from what he called the excessive harassment of the president. The spokesman said that earlier on today, rebel forces had attacked the Guinean Embassy and all the refugees who had been sheltering in that embassy were currently,

according to him, seeking refuge at the Central Police Station in Monrovia. He also made reference to the reported attack on the Nigerian Embassy by rebel forces but reiterated the determination of the president to fight it out to the end. [end recording]

Nigerians Seek Refuge in FRG Embassy, Removed

Move From Nigerian Mission

LD0908140690 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT
9 Aug 90

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Around 300 Nigerians have fled to Bonn's embassy in the Liberian capital. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry announced today that units of the rebel leader Charles Taylor had earlier stormed the Nigerian mission in Monrovia. A large number of the Africans who had sought refuge there from the civil war had subsequently fled to the nearby German Embassy. According to the Foreign Ministry, this means that over 500 people are seeking protection in Bonn's mission, which is now completely full.

NPFL Rebels Remove Nigerians

AB0908160690 Paris AFP in French 1237 GMT
9 Aug 90

[Text] Abidjan, 9 Aug (AFP)—Yesterday the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, rebels who invaded Nigeria's Embassy in Monrovia, took away an unknown number of Nigerians according to reliable sources in Abidjan today. Yesterday, an NPFL commando of Charles Taylor succeeded in forcing their way into the Liberian capital through the eastern side, where these rebels had been stopped for several weeks. The guerrillas then went as far as Congotown, about five km away from the presidency, the AFP special correspondent, who has been with the rebels, reported yesterday.

Diplomatic sources in Abidjan stated that this group entered the compound of the Nigerian Embassy where at least 1,500 Nigerians had sought refuge and ordered a "large" number of Nigerians to follow them. These refugees' whereabouts are unknown. At the NPFL headquarters, it was said that a commando of about 30 guerrillas had returned to Paynesville (a big village about 10 km east of the presidency) after falling into an ambush by government troops. The guerrillas had advised the civilians to flee and take everything with them.

Nigeria is one of the countries that expressed concern about their nationals in Liberia, and this country is expected to contribute to the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] force which will intervene in Liberia to "keep peace, restore public order, and monitor the cease-fire."

Mr. Taylor had strongly demonstrated against this project before ECOWAS made its decision on 7 August at the Banjul minisummit, and he has launched a mobilization campaign against foreign intervention.

More Reported on 'Incident'

AB0908174490 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 9 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] forces are beginning to gather, with the Nigerians in the vanguard, ready to intervene in the Liberian civil war. There are still loose ends to be tied up, apparently. For example, Charles Taylors' rebels have been opposed to any military intervention, while Prince Johnson's splinter group and beleaguered President Doe have given the plan the go-ahead. And in Monrovia itself, there has apparently been some kind of incident involving the Nigerian Embassy. Here is Mark Doyle:

[Begin Doyle recording] According to a source in Monrovia, who managed to get the information to us in London by radio telephone, Charles Taylor's rebels arrived at the Nigerian Embassy yesterday and told the assembled refugees there, most of whom are believed to be Nigerian, that they must leave. The source said that the rebels shot into the air and told the refugees that they had to leave because the fighting was now too close. It is not thought by the office in Monrovia that any of the refugees in the Nigerian Embassy were wounded in the incident, and the embassy building itself was also reported to be undamaged. However, the source in Monrovia was concerned that hundreds of refugees had been forced onto the streets of Monrovia where their security could not be assured.

Later on this afternoon, it was reported by the West German News Agency that about 300 Nigerians had taken refuge in the West German Embassy in Monrovia. A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman was reported to have said that Charles Taylor's rebels had stormed the Nigerian Mission. The West German News Agency said that the West German mission was now, and I quote, completely full.

Meanwhile, according to medical sources, a number of foreign doctors working in Monrovia have asked Samuel Doe's forces for permission to burn down the Lutheran Church buildings in which several hundred people were massacred last week. The doctors believe that the presence of hundreds of decomposing bodies in the church buildings could lead to a serious outbreak of epidemics of plague, cholera, or Lassa fever. The doctors have made what they call, and I quote, an SOS appeal to the ECOWAS states and the international community in general to help them in coping with what they say is, and I quote again, an overload of war casualties.

The sanitary conditions throughout the entire city of Monrovia, said the doctors, had reached a critical level, and the complete lack of food had, according to them, resulted in general starvation. [end recording]

Mark Doyle. Well, one of the countries participating in the ECOWAS peacekeeping force is Sierra Leone, and

today, President Momoh has been talking to the Armed Forces about their role. From Freetown, Christel Johnson telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] President Momoh addressed members of Sierra Leone's military forces at the Wilberforce Barracks in Freetown today. The president said that the reason for the military presence in Liberia was the necessity of imposing law and order. President Momoh said to the soldiers: I would like you to recall that this is not the first time that troops from Sierra Leone will join an international peacekeeping force. He then mentioned Sierra Leonean involvement in the Congo crisis, and that the men were being sent to Liberia because of the state of anarchy there.

He said that Sierra Leone had decided at first that it should not interfere, since the conflict was a matter purely for Liberians to decide. He also said that Sierra Leone and Guinea were very close to the conflict area. They had both been invaded by Liberian refugees, and now there were West African citizens trapped in foreign embassies without adequate water and medicines.

He added: We are going to Liberia as a neutral and independent force, not to take over Liberia, as we in our various ways have got our own problems. In trying to ensure peace, your business may be to discharge a few shots in self-defense. President Momoh did not disclose how many men will make up the Sierra Leonean contingent, but military sources claimed that the figure would be 700. The soldiers applauded the president when he said: I wish I was in active service, as it would have been my greatest pleasure to join you in Liberia.

NPFL Plans To Soon Respond To ECOWAS

AB0908131090 Dakar PANA in English 1255 GMT
9 Aug 90

[Text] Dakar, 9 (PANA)—The National Patriotic Front of Liberia, fighting to seize power from incumbent President Samuel Doe, has said that it will in a few days respond to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] mediation committee decision to send peace-keeping troops to Liberia and effect other measures to end the three-way power struggle in that country.

At a press conference in Banjul Wednesday, the front's spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, leading a three-man delegation to meet the heads of state, said that their response would come after consideration by Charles Taylor, the front's leader.

The delegation will make no direct reference to the substance of the document, he said in reference to the mediation committee's final communique issued Tuesday.

However, Woewiyu said that he told ECOWAS Chairman Dawda Jawara that the front was concerned about the composition of the force and about other decisions published in the committee's final communique.

The ECOWAS force is to be drawn from The Gambia, Ghana, Togo, Mali and Nigeria, which are all members of the mediation committee, as well as from two of Liberia's closest neighbours, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

Woewiyu complained that the position assumed by certain members of the committee has created concern, even apprehension, as to their neutrality.

Quoting a front statement on the meeting, he added that the composition of the mediation committee itself should be broadened to include other OAU states.

He also said that a pre-condition for a cease-fire must include explicitly the departure from Liberia of Mr. Doe.

Moreover, the front wants Taylor to be in the committee's proposed interim government and, before peace keeping forces are deployed, it wants all parties to the conflict to first agree to a cease-fire, Woewiyu said.

Taylor Wants 'To Win' Before ECOWAS Intervenes

*AB0908213090 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Charles Taylor is still determined to take power in Liberia by force. Last night his men forced their way as far as the embassy district in Monrovia. They withdrew the same evening after killing three men—a government soldier and two civilians. The leader of the National Patriotic Front intends, Guillaume Medomze, to take Monrovia by next weekend.

[Medomze] In that case, then Charles Taylor would be launching the final assault on the last bastion of President Samuel Doe in order to take power before the arrival of an intervention force decided by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] leaders.

Here is what happened so far. First, 30 rebels stormed the main street of Paynesville without encountering any resistance in the true sense of the word. Second, we have the surprise of the West German ambassador—surprised to see rebel fighters in front of his chancery even though it is well guarded after all. As they moved along, the rebels forced civilians to flee and to take all their belongings under gunfire from government soldiers.

The rebel incursion, conspicuously defective from a logistics standpoint, compelled them to turn back under the excessive firing of government troops. According to their leader, that was a warning shot, a warning shot intended to show that Samuel Doe is finished. To finish it all, several eyewitnesses talk of government troops killing civilians.

Speaking of witnesses, on the line from Abidjan we have Robert Minangoy who has just come back from Nimba County. He explains to Gilbert Frama Pango the present climate in Liberia.

[Begin recording] [Minangoy] At the moment, Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] is

visibly determined to finish this war, and Charles Taylor has concentrated a large group of his troops on Monrovia. In any case, we learned today that he entered the capital, and tension is very high at the moment. Last week we were among several journalists with the NPFL and tension was very high, especially in view of the fact that the rebels no longer like having witnesses, journalists, at their side, especially when we have to witness summary executions that are subsequently carried by all the international media. Obviously, this does not say much for the rebels.

[Pango] Can one say that the assault launched yesterday by Charles Taylor marks the beginning of the final assault to end it all?

[Minangoy] Well as a matter of fact, I think he executed this strategy really well because if Charles Taylor ends this war and takes power before ECOWAS sends in its intervention force, the idea of such a force will no longer be justified. What matters for Charles Taylor—and this, to him, is a political issue—is to win quickly before Nigeria and ECOWAS intervene.

[Pango] And how did the rebels react to the ECOWAS decision to intervene?

[Minangoy] Very, very badly, and when Charles Taylor made his statement on Sunday [5 August] when the American Marines were intervening, he appealed for the general mobilization of Liberians to oppose the invasion of a foreign force. He did not mention that force directly, but we know, in fact, that he was particularly referring to the Nigerians, and he said: We are not going to allow ourselves to be recolonized by the Africans.

ECOWAS Chairman Views Peacekeeping Force

*AB0908195890 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, the crucial question is when will the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] force move into Liberia and how will the continued opposition of Charles Taylor to the presence in the force of Nigeria and Guinea be overcome? This afternoon, in a poor telephone line, Josephine Hazeley talked to President Sir Dawda Jawara, the chairman of the ECOWAS Mediation Committee about the issues. Here is her report.

[Hazeley] President Jawara said that the decision was that the ECOWAS force should go in as soon as possible, but he was unable to be precise because he really did not know. He wanted to emphasize, however, that it was a peacekeeping force and they expected all the parties to the conflict to cooperate with this peacekeeping force in the interest of the people of Liberia.

When asked about the reported hostility of Charles Taylor to the presence of Nigerian and Guinean troops

in the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], President Jawara said that there was no reason to exclude Nigeria or Guinea or any of the present members and he had this reassurance about the way in which the ECOWAS force would operate.

[Begin Jawara recording] All units of the peacekeeping force, all contingents are to be under the command of General Quainoo of Ghana. They are to obey the very strict [word indistinct] rules laid down by the general and [words indistinct] under strict conditions of neutrality [words indistinct] antagonistic to all factions. They will go then as friends of the people of Liberia as a whole to try and help them to restore law and order so that they start the reconstruction of their country. [end recording]

[Hazeley] President Jawara said he has been bombarded with letters from many Liberians expressing support for the ECOWAS action which was being taken with strong backing from the international community. He stressed that it was in accordance with international law under Article 51 of the UN Charter and that they were in constant touch with the UN secretary general and the OAU.

He rejected suggestions that the ECOWAS reaction had been too late. He said it had been difficult to determine when ECOWAS could step in. However, the situation had deteriorated so badly in Monrovia that really, the international community could not handle it and ECOWAS has now taken up its responsibilities.

UN Officials Warn of Food Shortages

AB0908092590 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT
9 Aug 90

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 9 (AFP)—The spectre of famine is looming in Liberia where food reserves are nearly depleted after eight months of civil war, U.N. officials said in a report issued here.

"Food shortages are becoming increasingly serious in Liberia where continuing civil strife is impeding the marketing and distribution of basic food supplies," said the report from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

"Many farmers who have been unable to plant their cereal crops will now have nothing to harvest until mid-1991 at the earliest. As a result, substantial emergency food relief for the strife-afflicted and displaced population will be needed for at least one year," it said.

The worst affected region is Nimba County in the north east which in normal circumstances produces a quarter of Liberia's rice crop.

Liberia will need some 70,000 tonnes of relief food in coming months together with the logistical means to distribute the aid to the civilian population, FAO said.

The report said an estimated 175,000 people in Liberia had been displaced by the civil war while another 200,000 Liberians had sought refuge in neighbouring West African states.

Nigeria

President Meets 'High-Ranking' Ghanaian Team

AB0908163090 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] A high-ranking Ghanaian delegation, led by a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, today held talks with President Ibrahim Babangida. Present at the talks were the chief of the general staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, and the chief of army staff, Lieutenant General Sani Abacha. The meeting held at State House, Marina, Lagos, was also attended by the Ghanaian deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Mohamed ibn Chambas, as well as that country's deputy high commissioner to Nigeria.

The president and the chief of general staff left the meeting at a stage, while the chief of army staff and the Ghanaian team continued with the deliberations. Issues discussed were not made public. The meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council followed shortly after the departure of the Ghanaian delegation.

'Sizable Number of Troops' Planned for Liberia

AB0908184890 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council meeting in Marina, Lagos for the first time has adjourned its meeting until tomorrow. President Ibrahim Babangida told newsmen after the adjournment that the Liberian crisis and other national issues were discussed. He said Nigeria will send a sizable number of troops to participate in the proposed ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force in Liberia. General Babangida, however, said member nations are to bear the cost of maintaining their troops to minimize burden on any nation. He described the assignment of the task force as a joint operation which will involve the services of the Air Force, Navy, and Army.

Government Reacts With 'Strong Message' to Taylor

AB0908194490 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 9 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Now, we go back briefly to those reports from Monrovia that we received today that Charles Taylor's rebels have invaded the Nigerian Embassy in the Liberian capital and told the refugees there that they

must leave. A short while ago, we got through to Nigeria's Foreign Minister Dr. Rilwanu Lukman in Lagos and asked him for his reaction to the reports.

[Begin recording] [Lukman] We have sent a very strong message to Taylor and his group that we view the attack on our embassy very seriously and we will hold him responsible if anything [word indistinct] happens to our nationals. The safety of nationals is a major consideration of our government, and we would like to hope that none of the group will do anything to jeopardize the safety of the civilians, Nigerians, who are taking shelter in our embassy pending evacuation.

[Reporter] Do you still have any diplomats in your embassy in Monrovia?

[Lukman] Yes, we left a few people to look after the people who are gathered there.

[Reporter] Now, how is this incident going to affect your neutrality. Will it affect your neutrality in any way?

[Lukman] Well, as long as Nigerians do not come to any harm then of course, we will remain neutral. We are going there as, they say, as the group to help put things right, and we will continue through our efforts to ensure that the situation in Liberia returns to normal as soon as possible as part and parcel of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] monitoring group. [end recording]

Radio Commentary Views ECOWAS Force Role

*AB0908165490 Lagos International Service in English
1030 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Mohamed Okorojor commentary]

[Text] ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] leaders who met for two days in Banjul, The Gambia, have given Liberians hope that the tripartite fracas in their country is going to abate. They have also shamed skeptics who thought that the ECOWAS leaders are self-seekers and only wanted to further parochial interests.

The summit set up a joint military force to be known as ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group and a special emergency fund for ECOWAS operations in Liberia. The two-prong approach to the Liberian civil war seems to be the best remedies that have been professed so far in attempts to solve the problem. This is because both of them are viable actions that can bring sunshine back to the beclouded country.

The setting up of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group looks like a double-edged scalpel to the Liberian tumor. Firstly, since it has military undertones, it will be able to be fair but firm in overseeing a return to normalcy. Secondly, as principally a monitoring setup, it will see to it that nationals of other countries trapped behind the war front are helped to safety. The Liberian warmongers should be grateful for this approach because it will

reduce the chances of [words indistinct] harm on nonindigenes in their midst and expose them to the outside world as bloodthirsty savages.

But above all, the setting up of the monitoring group has (?called off) Taylor's bluff and Johnson's blackmail. The ECOWAS leaders have told it plainly to Taylor and Johnson that the subregion is more primordial than the wild adventures of two opportunists who are seeking to bury their criminal past in the throes of war. By this action, the ECOWAS leaders have taken the wind off the sails of Taylor and Johnson and left them floundering aimlessly. There is no doubt that Taylor and Johnson will now go back to their sponsors for pep talk. This is why the ECOWAS proposal should be brought to fruition immediately.

In the past, logistic delays and other bureaucratic tendencies have ruined brilliant ideas and proposals in the African Continent. This ECOWAS move must not be allowed to go that way. It must be pursued with zeal and determination, no matter the objections and obstacles that may arise. For, as it is now, it is the only light in the tunnel for the belligerent Liberian trio and their blind followers.

As for the emergency fund, it is going to be the core of the whole system. With about \$50 million (?indicating), the ECOWAS operation in Liberia surely will have a good chance of success. But right now, it is only just a proposal which can only have weight with meaningful contributions from member nations. In the past, member countries have been known to backpedal on their commitment to such noble causes. This time around, ECOWAS countries will surely prove to be their brother's keepers if they rise up to the occasion and make the fund viable.

At this point in time, the Liberian rebels should put their swords back into their scabbards and control their pugnacious mouths so as to allow the ECOWAS initiative to materialize and give peace a chance. Nothing good can come out of continued bestialities. At least both Taylor and Johnson can now rest their (?spears) because they have seen that the ECOWAS leaders do not have the vaulting ambition that has been ascribed to them. They can now see that ECOWAS leaders are only concerned about the dismemberment of Liberia, the maiming of people, and the ignoble reputation the disputants are bringing on the subregion, Africa, and the black race. Taylor and Johnson should also know that their continued intransigence paints them as selfish and despotic aspirants to power whose tenure can only be sadistic.

Again, it would seem that Taylor and Johnson would prefer Western to African intervention in the crisis. This is sad because to call in the superpowers can only lead to neocolonialism in a subterranean form. Johnson's seizure of foreign nationals to force the hands of America into the crisis is most puerile and only goes to show that all along, he had acted at the behest of Washington, which now wants to dump him, having outlived his usefulness.

It would seem that Johnson is fighting a losing battle on all three fronts—with Taylor, Doe, and the Americans. So this is the time for him to retrace his steps and give in to the ECOWAS Monitoring Group.

As for Taylor, he should now realize that he is a spent force, because if it has taken him over a month to flush out just 500 troops firmly entrenched at the Presidential Mansion, then he is bereft of the clout to lay claim to the leadership of Liberia through the barrel of the gun. He should accept his failure and accept the face-saving comfort of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group.

In the case of Doe, it is apparent that he is hanging precariously to power like a drowning man. There is no doubt that to him the ECOWAS move is a most welcome lifeline. Therefore, all three Liberian factional leaders should see reason and give in to the ECOWAS arrangement so as to save their fatherland and spare their names from the bloody pages of Liberian history.

UN Envoys Briefed on ECOWAS Meeting Outcome

AB0908164290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr. Rilwanu Lukman, yesterday in Lagos briefed envoys of member states of the United Nations Security Council on the outcome of the Banjul meeting of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Mediation Committee on the conflict in Liberia. He explained that the establishment of an ECOWAS monitoring group was to stop the senseless killings of innocent people in that country. The group, he stated, would help the Liberian people to restore their democratic institutions.

Dr. Lukman stressed that the ECOWAS intervention was not designed to favor any party in the crisis. He called on member nations of the Security Council to lend moral support to the ECOWAS initiative. This, he said, could be by contributing materially towards the attainment of the stated objective. The meeting was attended by the ambassadors of France, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the acting British high commissioner.

Lukman Welcomes Foreign Support in Liberia

AB0908221690 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 9 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] While the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] force gathers and prepares to intervene in the Liberian civil war, there are reports that Charles Taylor's rebels have stormed the Nigerian Embassy in Monrovia and ordered the refugees sheltering there to get out. Charles Taylor, unlike the splinter rebel group under Prince Johnson and Samuel Doe himself, has refused to accept the ECOWAS peace proposals so far, complaining that the big Nigerian contingent in the force would be biased, as Nigeria has supported Doe in the past.

Well, on the line to Lagos, Elizabeth Ohene has been talking to Foreign Minister Rilwanu Lukman and asked him how he saw the situation.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Ohene] You have been reported today as having had meetings with some Western ambassadors in Lagos and asked for support. Now, exactly what have you asked from them?

[Lukman] Well, you know, the committee itself issued a statement in which they called on all well meaning people to support the ECOWAS initiative which you know is being fully supported by the OAU, and to ask for moral and material assistance in order to ensure that the Monitoring Group succeeds in its mission.

[Ohene] You were quoted as asking for logistic support. What does that involve?

[Lukman] Logistic support? Any help that will ensure that the work of the group goes on smoothly and speedily.

[Ohene] Would you welcome...

[Lukman, interrupting] (?I will not) go into the details of what sort of support we are looking for, but you know it is going to be an operation on the ground, that there will be a lot of work to do there, and that a lot of help will be needed from all sides.

[Ohene] Would you welcome, say, troops from any of these countries, say the Americans or the British?

[Lukman] Once we have said we would welcome help, whatever help that we can get that will ensure the smooth operation of the Monitoring Group will be welcome.

[Ohene] Are you able to tell what the average Nigerian feels about the involvement of the Nigerian military in this undertaking?

[Lukman] Saving lives is a good cause. After all, we have a vested interest in peace and security in this region. This is our region; we want to ensure that it is a peaceful part of the world. So we are working to reestablish law and order in Liberia because we certainly do not want our region to be torn to pieces by civil wars, the type that is now going on in Liberia. [end recording]

* NNPC Seen Prospecting for Oil in Chad Basin

90AF0441A Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English
9 Jul 90 p 2

[Article by Mike Oduniyi]

[Text] Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has spent \$19.8 million about N157 million prospecting for oil in the Chad Basin of Borno State.

A source at the Basin told the BUSINESS TIMES last week during the Petroleum Resources Minister's (Professor Jubril Aminu) visit to the area, that the amount was spent on among other things, drilling 12 oil wells.

Our source said that work had begun on the thirteenth well named 'Kasade-1', saying that oil found in commercial quantity might be made in the well. It was gathered that Niger and Chad Republics have already started producing oil in their own sectors of the Chad Basin. Oil drilling in the basin started in June 1984.

That was when the oil rig being used at present arrived there. NNPC pays about \$14,000 (N111,160) daily on the rig.

So far, only gas find has been confirmed from 2 of the 12 wells drilled.

Sierra Leone

Momoh Addresses Army on ECOWAS Force Mission

AB1008061090 Freetown Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] President Joseph Saidou Momoh today addressed the officers and men of the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces on the recent decision of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Mediation Committee to send a peacekeeping force to Liberia. He informed them that Sierra Leone will be sending an army contingent as part of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

The head of state recalled that following a serious breakdown of law and order in the then Belgian Congo in the early sixties, Sierra Leone was called upon to join the United Nations peacekeeping force in that country as part of our obligations to the international organization. He said that due to the current conflict in Liberia, where a similar situation has arisen, Sierra Leone, as member of ECOWAS, has again been called upon to take part in the community's peacekeeping force in Liberia.

President Momoh expressed regret that the situation in Liberia had degenerated into anarchy, where a government can no longer govern and the rebel factions cannot attain their objectives. Such a situation, he noted, has left the people of Liberia and other innocent people defenseless and unprotected.

The head of state explained that when the civil conflict started in Liberia eight months ago, he and President Lansana Conte of Guinea held the view that according to the cardinal principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states enshrined in most charters of international organizations, it was in the interest of the Liberian people and the subregional organizations for Liberia to solve its problems without undue interference. Such a view, he considered, has proved to be a mistaken concept as the effects of the conflict spilled over to neighboring countries like Sierra Leone, Guinea, and the Ivory Coast, where the influx of refugees has affected the economies and social lives of these countries.

They also noted that the situation has led a large number of Sierra Leoneans and other nationals to maroon in

their embassies without food, water, electricity, medicine, and other basic amenities, thereby causing the flooding of 80,000 refugees, including trained army personnel, into Sierra Leone alone. Dr. Momoh said that Liberia, as a nation, has lost leadership and is in a situation where each faction is claiming superiority. ECOWAS has lived up to its responsibility to the people of the subregion by deciding to intervene to end the wanton destruction of life and property as well as prevent a further escalation of the conflict.

Dr. Momoh stressed that ECOWAS' intention is not to take over Liberia, but assured the force that ECOMOG will be a purely peacekeeping force to create peace and maintain stability through mutuality and impartiality. He defined the Army's role as purely humanitarian and urged them to demonstrate a high standard of discipline, efficiency, and behavior to enable them to return home with glowing tributes.

On arrival at the [word indistinct], President Momoh was welcomed by the force commander and minister of state, Major General Enerst Tarawali, and was shortly afterward presented to the officers and men by the commander of the First Battalion, Colonel (L.N.S. Turay).

Earlier at parliament this morning, President Momoh addressed members on camera on similar lines.

Togo

Group Warns of Eyadema 'Conspiracy' To Keep Power

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[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Togo is fairly typical of many countries across Africa. It suffers from regionalism. Togolese southerners feel they have been marginalized in one way or another and that they have been segregated from the people in the north, where President Gnassingbe Eyadema comes from. The north-south issue has traditionally been a very sensitive one in Togo since President Eyadema's power rests on the continuation of this division. But as we hear in this report from Marco Werman, the Togolese now appear to be more prepared to discuss it, and the people talking about it are not necessarily those one would expect to hear from:

[Begin Werman recording] The Democratic Convention of African People [CDPA] is a pan-African movement based in Paris and composed of political exiles of different nationalities. Every country that is represented in the CDPA in Paris has secret representatives back home. Recently, the Togolese contingent of the CDPA began circulating a tract signed: 'For the death, we will overcome. CDPA, Department of Coza.

It is a catchy slogan from an unexpected region because the Department of Coza happens to be the area of Togo where President Gnassingbe Eyadema comes from. The Kabaye are the people of Eyadema and as Eyadema is a

soldier, the Kabye are the myth of the Togolese Army. Whether the authors of the tract are uniquely military or civilian is unclear. The message, however, is straightforward. Eyadema, say the tract writers, is looking to guarantee his Kabye power base for at least two generations. But Togo is not a personal property of the Kabye and we are not more intelligent than anybody else. We want to inform our brothers in the south that they should beware of the conspiracy against them.

This document is circulating at the same time that Lome is abuzz with stories that Eyadema is stockpiling munitions in his Kabye base of Lama Kara, as if he were

expecting an attack. An attack from whom? It appears that no one wants to attack or even can attack Eyadema, now president of Togo for 23 years. But the stories, like the tract, are reactions to an (?outdated) policy that appears to be losing ground in Togo.

Up till now, Eyadema has insisted that a multiparty state would never work in Togo since it will inevitably lead to an explosion of interethnic rivalry. But with charges of regionalism coming from Eyadema's own people, it may now be clear that his reason for coming to power has been shown to be invalid. [end recording]

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